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ALL RUSSIA BOWS BEFORE 5-YEAR PLAN

Soviet Economic System Called Sweeping Drive Toward Socialism

SCHEME GOVERNS ALL PHASES OF ACTIVITY

Independence of Outside World Is Goal of National Project

The Soviet Five-Year Plan occupies a leading place in the deliberations of many chancelleries, in the columns of the press and in public thought. Propaganda on the one hand and prejudice on the other have colored so much that has been written regarding it that the average reader has difficulty even in grasping what is the actual goal pursued. In a series of five articles, of which this is the first, the staff correspondent of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, *from the background of lengthy experience in Russia, endeavors impartially to sift the evidence presented by present conditions in that country and to deduce therefrom the advantages and disadvantages which already mark this significant experiment in Socialism.*

By W. H. CHAMBERLIN
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—With the passing of time it becomes increasingly clear that the adoption of the Five-Year Plan of Soviet national development was an event of very great importance; probably the most significant event in Russian history since the adoption of the New Economic Policy in 1921. Indeed the New Economic Policy has been to a considerable extent superseded by the sweeping drive toward Socialism which is the outstanding characteristic of the Five-Year Plan.

The plan dominates everything in contemporary Soviet existence. Without some knowledge of it one could not understand any new development, from a speech by Stalin or Premier Molotoff to the latest play at the Art Theater. A question that must naturally occur to foreigners who read more and more of the Five-Year Plan in Russian news is: What was the origin of this colossus, which is bestriding the Russian people and shaping their development perhaps even more strongly than its framers had imagined?

The possibility of planning economic existence in such fashion as to avoid recurrent periods of economic crisis and depression, with the accompanying unemployment, has always been one of the arguments put forward by advocates of Socialism. So it was only natural that in the Soviet Union, the first country which adopted a Socialist economic system, the great experiment

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1).

Chinese Revolt Grows Against Dictatorship

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, May 4—With the National People's Convention scheduled to open in Nanking tomorrow, giving voice to China's problems, President Chiang Kai-shek is determinedly endeavoring to conciliate the growing forces of the revolt which its leaders declare is directed entirely against his dictatorship and not against the Government.

The southern provinces are entirely lost to Nanking, the Provisional Government assuming shape with Wang-Chung-hui as civil head, while efforts are proceeding to coalesce military forces in South China to substantiate the movement. The Canton Kuomintang dispatches a telegram to Nanking urging the Kuomintang central executive to leave the city and proceed to Canton and meet there to escape Chiang-Kai-shek's influence.

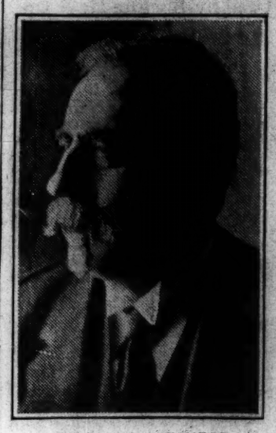
Nanking tonight issued documents connected with the impeachment of Chiang Kai-shek by four Kuomintangers but the Central Executive refused to consider it, judging the circular improper.

Meanwhile the national situation is full of uncertainties owing to the precarious nature of the loyalties of a number of generals who are likely to move either way, testing Chiang Kai-shek's well-known diplomatic capabilities to the utmost in maintaining an effective Government coalition despite Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang's presence in the capital.

The rebellious Ministers, Sun Fo and Wang Chung-hui, remain in Shanghai, stressing the seriousness of the party split and increasing the difficulties of reconciliation, overshadowing the result of the convention which has met more than one reverse and is likely to be an unfortunate signal for war if the rebels' claim for the support of a number of nominal government generals eventuates.

The major difficulty has arisen over the extraterritoriality parley, the Sino-British negotiations collapsing owing to China's refusal to agree to the British proposal that the four treaty port areas, Shanghai, Tientsin, Canton and Hankow, be exempted from extrality abolition for a term of years. A final effort is expected in Nanking today to bridge over the difficulty, after which negotiations will be abandoned unless an agreement is reached. Thereafter interest attaches to Nanking's next step, in view of the recent threat of action by C. T. Wang, Foreign Minister, unless the extrality question is completely settled before the People's Convention.

He Keeps Tight Rein On Country's Policy



ANDREW LIAPTCHEFF
Bulgarian Premier

Premier Turns Crisis to Gain In Bulgaria

Coming Elections Promise to Be Scene of Hard-Fought Contest

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA, Bulgaria, May 4—The unprecedentedly long ministerial crisis has ended in complete victory for Andrew Liaptcheff, Premier, the most astute and authoritative politician in the country.

His former Cabinet, which resigned two weeks ago to let King Boris attempt to form a broad coalition government and bring about reconciliation among the different parties, has been reinstated in power without any change whatsoever. Once more Mr. Liaptcheff's fundamental political policy has triumphed, namely, the fewer changes the better.

During all the actual and incipient crises of the last six years during which the present Prime Minister has governed Bulgaria and in the face of interminable attempts, both by his opponents and partisans, to force radical or minor changes, Mr. Liaptcheff has stubbornly refused all reshuffling of the Ministerial personnel, declaring that the Government was no circus, requiring frequent changes of attractions and performers, and that the State was not a basket of plums to be distributed among politicians.

Mr. Liaptcheff does not want his political structure to crumble, and wants his crew to stay united as long as he is captain. During the crisis just ended, therefore, he refused to make any fundamental concessions to the prospective coalition Cabinet and held his party absolutely intact.

This means that no step has been taken toward reconciliation between the Right Wing and Left Wing groups and that the two hostile camps are still mobilized against each other, both carrying on crusades, one to save the country from the "Reds," the other to deliver it from the "handful of strong men who seized power by violence."

The failure of the King to effect any reconciliation has caused disappointment among the masses of the people. Opposition to the governing party is more vehement than ever before and the forthcoming elections are expected to be bitterly contested.

India's Viceroy Starts Inquiry Into Needs of Border Province

Board Appointed to Draft Central and Provincial Fields of Control

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

SIMLA, India, May 4—Within six hours after his arrival here India's new Viceroy was immersed in problems connected with the country's future constitution, and the first definite step to implement proposals made at the London Round-Table, has already been taken.

Following a meeting of his council, at which it is presumed Lord Willingdon discussed the general situation, a communiqué was issued, announcing the composition of a committee to inquire into administration of the Northwest Frontier Province.

Decision to form this committee was made at the Round Table and the problem involved is to determine how best to administrate an area at present composed of five districts in a region which for centuries has presented international and local problems of enormous complexity.

The forward boundaries of this province match with No Man's Land which lies between India and Afghanistan, and into the vast plain in which the province is situated debouches the historically renowned Khyber Pass, through which enemies of India have defiled for generations.

Since the British occupation of India one of the chief purposes of the white man has been the protection of this borderland from the incursions of fanatical tribesmen who dwell across the border and in the rugged pass. This protection has been a costly

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

In Khyber Pass Area

In This Region British Administrators Have Faced Some of Their Stiffest Problems.

MADEIRA REBELS YIELD AS LOYAL TROOPS LAND

Revolt With Comic Opera Aspects Resulted in Slight Damage

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Port., May 4—The position of the Portuguese Dictatorship under Gen. Antonio Carmona has been materially strengthened by the successful suppression of the Madeira revolt, it is believed here, although uncertainty still prevails in the larger cities.

The news of the surrender of the rebels at Funchal was received with enthusiasm in the provinces, where popular rejoicing took place in such towns as Braga, Vianna do Castello and in northern districts.

No public manifestations were allowed in Lisbon and Oporto since plans for the overthrow of the Lisbon Government had been discovered.

The Madeira rebellion collapsed dramatically on Saturday. Powerful forces transported in 18 vessels closed in on Funchal and neighboring towns in the early hours of that day, and the rebel leaders saw the futility of continuing resistance. They capitulated during the day. Some of them fled, some took refuge on a British cruiser or in neutral hotels and others gave themselves up.

The former Governor of the island and other political prisoners were released and resumed their posts. The island war which at many stages verged on comedy has lasted a month. The Portuguese Government waited nearly three weeks before taking decisive action and this delay is believed responsible for the decline of the rebel power. But a week ago loyal forces landed on the island, an ultimatum was issued and by Thursday the troops were shelling outposts.

Trade has suffered greatly during the disturbance, shipping was at a standstill and many holiday visitors left. However, little damage to property or casualties have resulted.

WORLD MASONS HELP NEW YORK BRETHREN WORK

Notables Take Part in 150th Anniversary of Grand Lodge

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 4—What is regarded by Masons the world over as an important event in international Masonry began here yesterday afternoon when the five-day celebration of the 150th anniversary of the founding of the Grand Lodge, F. & A. M. of the State of New York, began with a service at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

Lord Ampthill, one-time Viceroy pro tem of India, as pro-Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England, and Dr. Charles H. Johnson, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of New York, led the procession of dignitaries of the order.

Behind Lord Ampthill and Dr. Johnson marched Lord Wraxall, provincial Grand Master for Bristol, the Conservative leader who served his party as whip in the House of Commons for many years; two officers of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, Henry G. Shellard, Grand Secretary, and E. H. Burne, Past Grand Senior Deacon; Thomas G. Winning, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Scotland; E. I. Papiniu, president of the Council of the Order of Rumania; Judge Frederick E. Crane of the Court of Appeals of this State, and a Grand Representative, and the Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, Senior Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of New York.

Clergy in Procession

Among the clergy in the processional were two junior grand chaplains, the Rev. Dr. E. Clowes Chorley, an ecclesiastical scholar, and the Rev. Dr. Nathan A. Seagle, rector of a local Protestant Episcopal Church.

Grand Lodge officers from many states of the Union sat in the nave of the cathedral, and long before the beginning of the service, such was the crowd, that the doors were closed. Thousands were turned away.

The service was conducted by the dean of the cathedral, the Very Rev. Milo H. Gates, who welcomed his Masonic brethren.

Dr. Cadman preached the sermon. He said the 3,500,000 Masons in the United States looked upon the cathedral on Morningside Heights as peculiarly their own, as "it is dedicated to St. John, the only cathedral in our land so dedicated."

"Brethren," Dr. Cadman said, "the hour has struck for Masonry in every one of its members and led by its chosen spirits, to tend with renewed care the lamps of peace, justice, love and sacrificial service."

After the service the distinguished Masons in the processional were entertained at tea in the Deanery by Dean Gates and Mrs. Gates. Last night Dr. Johnson was host at a dinner at the Hotel Astor to the British and other foreign Masons. Today Lords Ampthill and Wraxall and numerous other visitors left on a sightseeing tour. Luncheon will be served at the Tuxedo Park Club, and they will be guests of the officers of West Point at the evening parade.

Meeting in Grand Lodge

Tomorrow, Wednesday and Thursday, the celebration will be held largely behind the tiled door of the Grand Lodge in the Masonic Temple, Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue.

The sesquicentennial jubilee banquet will be held tomorrow evening at the Hotel Astor, with Dr. Johnson presiding. The principal address will be by Lord Ampthill, who brings the felicitations of the mother Grand Lodge of England and personal greetings of the Duke of Connaught, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England. Others who will speak, Masons all, include Bainbridge Colby, formerly Secretary of State under President Wilson; John W. Davis, formerly Ambassador to the Court of St. James, and Democratic nominee for President in 1924; Herbert W. Dean, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts; Judge Crane of the Court of Appeals; Supreme Court Justices Townsend Scudder and N. Nelson Sawyer, Past Grand Masters of the New York Grand Lodge.

Lack of Jobs Is Driving Thousands Of Mexican Workers Back Over Border

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — Over the deserts of California and Arizona a pathetic caravan moves southward to the Rio Grande in one of the most sensational migrations of a single nationality in modern times. The Mexicans are going home.

More than 10,000 Mexican men, women and children are leaving Los Angeles and southern California monthly, according to a statement from the Mexican Consulate here. And these are only local figures; all of the southwestern states with a Mexican population are contributing to the stream of emigrants that swells over the borders of the southern Republic.

Unemployment is the principal cause of this migration, according to Raphael de la Colina, Mexican Consul in Los Angeles, and Dr. Alejandro Wallace, president of the Comite de Beneficiencia Mexicana, Inc., an organization lately assembled to relieve distress among members of the Mexican colony. Approximately 35,000 have left southern California this winter, Señor de la Colina reports.

"These people are not leaving the United States because they want to go," says Dr. Alejandro Wallace, "they are leaving because there is no longer any work for them in the United States. There are other causes, too. The Mexican population is bewildered and perplexed at the possibility of deportation under existing immigration laws that they do not generally understand. So they have decided to leave peaceably rather than to await deportation. They have also experienced an anti-Mexican sentiment that has arisen since the business depression and unemployment has descended upon the United States."

Some of the emigrants have left the United States in automobiles purchased with their savings during the past year and with which they hope to make the journey homeward successfully. These vehicles are admitted duty-free at the border, as are all household belongings and business equipment needed by the repatriates. Friends and relatives frequently crowd the small automobiles to capacity.

The Los Angeles County Welfare Department, the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company, the Comite de Beneficencia Mexicana, Inc., the Southern Pacific Company of Mexico, and the Mexican National Railways have joined in an effort to repatriate thousands of Mexican citizens who might otherwise be dependent upon public or private charity in California.

What effect will this migration have upon the labor supply of industries that have depended upon the assistance of Mexicans in the past, and that have developed under conditions demanding the presence of a large supply of unskilled labor? This question is being asked by many California industrial leaders today.

Agricultural operations, railroads, and mining have demanded large quantities of unskilled labor adapted to working under extreme hardships and at high temperatures. These workers have usually been Mexicans in the past.

The agricultural department of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce reports that the migration is a serious social phenomenon in southern California, and is one that may be expected to work hardships upon the producers of fruits and vegetables.

C. B. Moore, secretary of the Western Growers Protective Association, an organization comprising 95 per cent of the vegetable production of California and Arizona, expresses the belief that the harvest season of 1932 will be characterized by a serious labor shortage, but that immediate operations will be conducted with an abundance of labor of all sorts.

TRIPLE DRIVE IS ORGANIZED FOR PROHIBITION

The Allied Forces to Attack Ignorance and Misinformation in 250 Cities

Three campaigns, united in support of the Eighteenth Amendment under the name of the Allied Forces, have been organized, Dr. Daniel A. Poling, president of the International Society of Christian Endeavor, announced today. The newly formed organizations are Allied Youth, the Allied Campaigners, and the Allied Business Men.

Educational conferences and inspirational mass meetings to be held during three-day visits to more than 250 of the largest and pivotal cities of the United States is the program to be carried out by the Allied Campaigners' unit. This organization, termed the "Flying Squadron for the Eighteenth Amendment" will launch its campaign in Washington, D. C., on Sept. 8.

From then until June, 1932, the Allied Campaigners will hold the field daily. More than 1500 mass meetings will be addressed by its representatives. The program provides for training representatives sent from hundreds of cities and towns outside the scope of the itinerary. A local society for prohibition will be organized in every city to be visited. The group is headed by Robert Ropp of Boston University, president; Dr. Poling, chairman, and Dr. Oliver W. Stewart, vice-chairman.

The organization designated as Allied Youth will inaugurate field activities next Labor Day. It will enroll thousands of young people as well as promote a national youth program of education and inspiration. Mr. Ropp is also president of this unit. The field activities of these two organizations will move forward together.

R. H. Scott, president of the Reo Motor Car Company, is chairman of the Allied Business Men and the reorganized American Business Men's Prohibition Foundation. A comprehensive, nation-wide advertising and publicity campaign will be conducted by this group. Its membership includes S. S. Kresge of Newark, S. S. McClure of New York City, and Frank E. Gannett of Rochester, N. Y.

In addition to the work by members in the three regular "divisions," such prominent workers for prohibition as William E. Borah, Senator from Idaho, will address meetings in important zones like New York, Boston, Cleveland, Denver, Los Angeles. Wherever practicable, the field campaign and educational activities will function through existing prohibition and law enforcement groups.

Heimwehr Head In Austria Gives Up Leadership

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, May 4—Prince Ernst Rusdeger Starhemberg, hitherto Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian armed formation called Heimwehr, resigned his position yesterday on the ground of stress of private business.

Behind this resignation is a long period of misunderstandings within the Heimwehr movement itself, particularly among the leaders, regarding the movement's policy—whether it should be a superparty movement defending bourgeois rights generally against Social Democratic oppression or itself become a political party.

Prince Starhemberg followed the latter course at the general election last November, and the Heimwehr secured eight mandates, but at the same time lost general bourgeois sympathy by its radical antiparliamentarian attitude. As a concession to the other wing of the Heimwehr movement Prince Starhemberg resigned his parliamentary mandate, but the misunderstandings continued.

Prince Starhemberg, who for some time has been a stormy petrel in Austrian politics, especially last October, when he was Minister of the Interior in Dr. Karl Vaugoin's interim Government, because of his threats of putsches and violent speeches, now disappears and his going is most significant as evidence of Austria's repudiation of violent solutions of its internal problems.

All street processions by private armed formations are forbidden for the whole summer by a recent decision of the Government and provincial authorities. This also indicates that this danger is much more controlled now than a few years ago.

DO-X FLIES 950 MILES TO BOLAMA

BERLIN, May 4 (AP)—Capt. Friedrich Christiansen, commander of the flying boat DO-X, sent word today that he had landed at Bolama, Portuguese West Africa, at 3 p. m. (10 a. m. E. S. T.) yesterday.

The message said the trip, which was one of the longest yet essayed by the huge plane, was without incident.

It had flown to Bolama from Villa Cisneros, in Spanish Rio de Oro, a distance of about 950 miles.

From Bolamo Captain Christiansen hopes to begin the ocean leg of its long deferred flight to Brazil.

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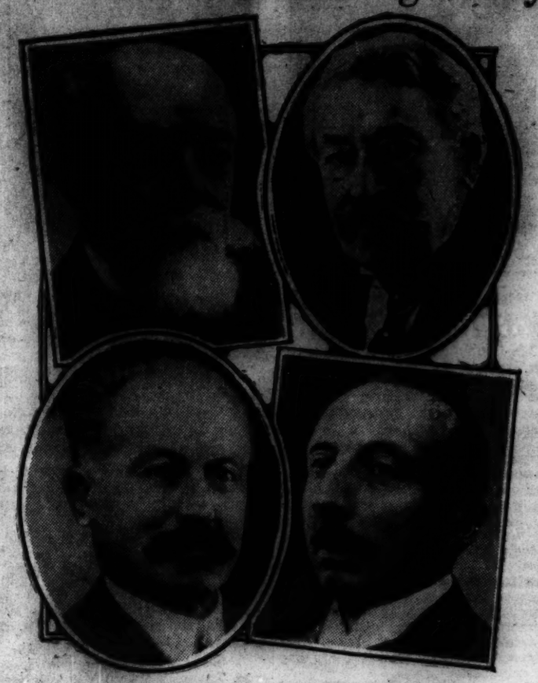
Path to Presidency of France Involves Self-Effacing Policy



"MENTIONED" FOR HEAD OF FRENCH REPUBLIC
PAUL DOUMER, Upper Left (Photograph by Henri Manuel).
ARISTIDE BRIAND, Upper Right (Keystone).
ALBERT LEBRUN, Lower Left (Photograph by Henri Manuel).
LEON BERARD, Lower Right (Photograph by Henri Manuel).

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

On May 13, 320 French senators and 609 deputies will meet in National Assembly, in the Salle du Congrès of the historic Château de Versailles. They will elect a President of the Republic to serve for seven years, as from June 13 of this year. The successful candidate will, therefore, have only one month of private life before he enters the Elysée Palace in succession to President Doumergue.

Highly important as this post is, there are, strictly speaking, no candidates—certainly none in the American sense. It is understood in advance that such and such persons would like to be elected, and their prospects are discussed. But the campaign must be conducted with the utmost discretion. Anybody who openly poses his candidature provokes a reaction against himself.

In the United States, party candidates are named and a whirlwind campaign is conducted throughout the country; in France, the art of becoming President largely consists in concealing the fact of candidacy until Versailles is actually reached. The parties of the Left have indeed usually chosen their representative on the day preceding the election, but the choice may or may not be ratified, and is therefore regarded as useless.

There are no candidates; there are only men whose names are frequently mentioned, and who therefore think it proper to declare that they are not candidates. The best known of them follow:

Aristide Briand

Nobody who has attended in any capacity the scores of international conferences of recent years can fail to have seen M. Briand, placid, nonchalant, inattentive; and the same M. Briand suddenly springing to intensive action as he addresses his audience.

The contrast between M. Briand in repose (though his left hand is constantly playing an imaginary piano) and M. Briand speaking, is striking. When he is facing an assembly he seems to know instinctively what words will touch first one and then another section of his hearers.

He is not strong on preparation; he is an improviser. He does not excel in exact knowledge, he goes rather to the heart of his subject. He is a man of intuition. Clemenceau once summed him up in an epigrammatic phrase in which Briand was contrasted with another French Minister: "P— knows everything and understands nothing; Briand knows nothing and understands everything."

There is doubtless here much exaggeration, but my own predominant impression of M. Briand, with whom I have had, at different times, personal relations, is that of a man of extraordinarily quick and adaptable intelligence. He has himself referred to his sensitiveness: "I am kept informed by my antennae."

For 35 years he has been conspicuous among French Ministers. He it was who played the most decisive part in the separation of Church and State. He has held 36 portfolios in French governments, and has been Prime Minister on at least 11 occasions. (There is some dispute as to the precise number).

For the past six years he has acted continuously as Foreign Minister, though 14 cabinets have come and gone. If at home he has gained the reputation of an astute Parliamentarian, abroad he has earned the right to be regarded as a peacemaker.

He promoted the Locarno Pact, helped to bring Germany into the League of Nations, was mainly responsible for the evacuation of the Rhineland, was one of the protagonists of the Pact to Outlaw War, and generally has been indefatigable in the construction of projects for the consolidation of Europe. Perhaps the most debatable scheme he has initiated is that of European Federation. Lately, French opinion has been somewhat disturbed by German moves, and has been disposed to react against the policy of M. Briand, with the result that his chances of being elected President are considered to have slightly diminished.

If there is anyone who can be described as an "official" candidate, it is

Paul Doumer

It is almost a tradition that the name of the President of the Senate or of the Chamber should be put forward; and certainly no man could be more greatly respected than Paul Doumer, Senator of Corsica, who sits high above his fellow senators directing the proceedings.

The present occupant of the Elysée, Gaston Doumergue, was formerly, like Paul Doumer, the occupant of the Luxembourg. If precedent were followed, M. Doumer would be sure of election; but it is believed in parliamentary circles that he missed his chance a quarter of a cen-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 2)

BIG EXTENSION IN USE OF SHORT WAVES FORECAST

Fusion of Two Companies Promises Great Increase in World-Wide Programs

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 4—Widespread extension of international short wave radio broadcasting was envisaged here today with announcement of a fusion of interests of the Aviation Radio Corporation of New York and the Short-wave & Television Corporation of Boston.

Announcement of a working agreement between the two companies was made by Walter S. Lemmon, chief consultant of the Aviation Radio interests. This is to be followed by the formation of a subsidiary company which will hold four of the 60 short wavelengths now divided among the nations of the world.

The new company is said to be the first to be projected for broadcasting exclusively upon short waves. Hitherto regular short wave broadcasting has been handled in collaboration with the broadcasting of programs of "standard" stations and nationwide chains.

International Agreement

The Aviation Radio Corporation is backed by the Curtiss-Wright aircraft interests. At present it operates short-wave station W2XAL in New York in conjunction with broadcasting station WRNY. The Shortwave and Television Corporation manufactures short-wave equipment and is engaged in extensive research in high-frequency radio and television.

Possibilities of developing short-wave broadcasting, independent from the general broadcasting now being

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

Federal Jury Seeks Liquor Indictments

BALTIMORE, May 4 (AP)—Investigation of a liquor distribution syndicate with country-wide ramifications was opened today by the federal grand jury.

Simon E. Sobeloff, district attorney, said he would ask approximately 125 indictments of residents of New York, New Jersey, Missouri, Kansas and Pennsylvania, where he said distribution centers were located. Twenty-eight persons already are under indictment and more than 100 witnesses have been summoned.

The investigation grew out of the seizure here in August 1929 of an alcohol cracking plant and stills with a total daily capacity of 11,000 gallons. Later two more plants were seized.

NEW LEGATION FOR MANAGUA

BALBOA, C. Z., May 2 (By U. P.)—Canal Zone architects yesterday began drafting plans for a new legation and minister's home at Managua, to replace the buildings destroyed by the March earthquake

HOOVER LAYS TRADE SLUMP AT WAR'S DOOR

First Step for Recovery, He Says, Is Arms Reduction and Limitation

DECLARES TAX LOAD MUST BE LIGHTENED

Warns World's Business Heads That 5,500,000 Armed Men Are Threat to Peace

Concerted efforts to solve the problems that face the business world focus attention upon the increasing importance of economic study. In a series of 18 articles on "What Makes Your Income Come In?" THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *combines a discussion of elementary phases of modern economics with reporting of current national and international commercial conventions. The following, the thirteenth, deals with the sessions of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.*

By RICHARD L. STROUT
Staff Correspondent
Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 4—President Hoover placed limitation and reduction of armaments first among possible coöperative steps for world economic rehabilitation at the present time, in a speech opening the sixth congress of the International Chamber of Commerce, here.

Before business leaders of the world Mr. Hoover linked the present international depression with the after-effects of the World War. The world is spending $5,000,000,000 annually on armaments, he asserted.

"Reduction of this gigantic waste of competition in military establishments," he said, "is of an importance transcendent over all other forms of such economic effort."

Referring to the coming Geneva Conference next year on land armament reduction, he said:

"Of all the proposals for the economic rehabilitation of the world, I know of none which compares, in necessity or importance, with the successful result of that conference."

The present world-wide depression, Mr. Hoover said, is comparable only to those which have followed "about the same distance after the former great wars in modern history." While he conceded that there are many causes for the slump, he declared the destruction of life and property, the great tax programs and the instability that followed the World War have had a large responsibility for the present condition.

Even in the past three years, he declared, more than three-quarters of the "commercially important population of the world has been in a state of social and political upheaval." This again, he said, is in part an echo of the World War, and he urged that international coöperation could effect "a major accomplishment in reducing the tax burdens of the world, removing a primary cause of unrest and establishing greater confidence for the long future" through limitation and reduction of armament.

What Mr. Hoover Says

The full text of the President's speech follows:

I bid you welcome to the United States. You have come from many lands and at a time of grave responsibilities at home to participate in discussions that will contribute to world advancement. The consideration and discussion of world-wide economic problems and of the economic relations between nations by men who have had to deal with the results of economic forces can be most helpful to world understanding and world coöperation in their solution.

It is needless for me to emphasize the high degree of economic interdependence of the world—we require no more emphatic demonstration than the present world-wide depression. Although the United States enjoys a far greater economic independence than any other large country, yet we have been gravely affected by world forces.

The present depression is comparable in its extreme depth and its extent only to those that have followed about the same distance after the former great wars in modern history. This depression is no doubt contributed to by many very important, immediate, economic causes to which each of you will give different weight, but I believe you will all agree with me that the destruction of life and property, the great tax burdens, and the social and political instability which resulted from the Great War have had large responsibility in its origins.

Inheritance of War

Over three-quarters of the commercially important population of the world has been in a state of social and political upheaval at some time even during the last three years. Although some secondary part of this political instability may have been the result of immediate economic causes, we cannot ignore the malign inheritance from the great war. These political and social disturbances necessarily undermine that confidence on which economic life, both domestic and international, must thrive.

This is not an occasion nor review of the action and interaction of such a multitude of forces, but I do wish to give emphasis to one of these war inheritances in which international coöperation can effect a major accomplishment in reducing the tax burdens of the world, removing a primary cause of unrest and establishing greater confidence for the

long future. That is the limitation and reduction of armament.

The world expenditure on all arms is now nearly $5,000,000,000 yearly, an increase of about 70 per cent over that previous to the great war. We stand today with nearly 5,500,000 men actively under arms and 20,000,000 more in reserve.

These vast forces, greatly exceeding those of the pre-war period, still are to be demobilized, even though 12 years have passed since the armistice was signed, because of fear and of inability of nations to coöperate in mutual reductions.

Yet we are all signatories to the Kellogg-Briand pact by which we have renounced war as an instrument of national policy and agreed to settle all controversies by pacific means. Surely with this understanding, the self-defense of nations could be assured with proportionately far less military forces than these.

Vast Armaments a Threat

This vast armament continues not only a burden upon the economic recuperation of the world, but, of even more consequence, the constant threats and fears which arise from it are a serious contribution to all forms of instability, whether social, political, or economic.

Endeavor as we must in support of every proposal of international economic coöperation that is just to our respective peoples, yet we must recognize that reduction of this gigantic waste of competition in military establishments is in the ultimate of an importance transcendent over all other forms of such economic effort.

International confidence cannot be builded upon fear—it must be builded upon good will. The whole history of the world is filled with the chapter of the failure to secure peace through either competitive arms or intimidation.

I am not unaware of the difficulties of this question. No one would suggest that either national defense should be abandoned nor that so great a task as reasonable limitation and reduction of arms can be accomplished over night.

We have made considerable progress in the limitation and reduction of naval arms. We have laid the foundations for still further progress in the future. These agreements have contributed greatly to reduce the burden of taxes and to establish confidence and good will among the nations, who have been signatory to them.

Of Vital Importance

Within a short time the principal nations of the world will meet to discuss the broad questions of reduction in land armament. The very calling of this conference is in itself not only proof of need, but is an emphatic evidence of progress in the world demand for relief and for peace. Of all proposals for the economic rehabilitation of the world, I know of none which compares in necessity or importance with the successful result of that conference.

The United States has a less direct interest in land armament reduction than any of the large nations because our forces have been already demobilized and reduced more than all others. We have, however, a vast indirect interest in greater assurance of peace, order and the increased economic prosperity of other nations.

It is within the power of business men of the world to insist that this problem shall be met with sincerity, courage, and constructive action. It is within the power of statesmen to give to the world a great assurance for the future and a great moral victory for humanity.

I wish to you a successful conference. I have confidence that it will be fruitful of progress.

They Analyze World Depression

Left—GEORGES THEUNIS. Right—KENKICHI KAGAMI

Opens First Plenary Session

Mr. Hoover's address was the opening event in the first of two plenary sessions of the entire membership of the international chamber which instituted the week's proceedings and consumed the entire day. In the chair as Mr. Hoover entered was Silas H. Strawn, chairman of the American Committee of the Chamber, and himself just elected president of the United States Chamber of Commerce at the convention at Atlantic City last week. Following Mr. Hoover's address, George Theunis, former Prime Minister of Belgium, and now the head of the International Chamber, made a detailed review of the world business condition, in which he blamed high protective tariffs as highly instrumental for the present slump, from which, he declared, the world now may be emerging.

Other speakers discussed world trade from the point of view of Europe, Latin America, the Far East and the United States. Tariffs and the international silver situation were specially featured by speakers while at the same time it was announced that Franz von Mendelssohn, grandson of the composer and largest private banker in Berlin, would be next year's president of the chamber.

Searching for the cause of the world depression, M. Theunis declared his personal conviction "that the commercial policy and the customs tariff, in force in most of the countries of the world, constitute one of the fundamental causes of our actual economic troubles," M. Theunis, and other speakers from abroad, while not specifically mentioning the Tariff Act of the United States, indicated that it was to this law which they referred. Last week Julius Barnes, retiring head of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, attacked the American tariff as too high.

Calls Tariff Policies Wrong

"Protectionism," Mr. Theunis declared, "has resulted in investments which were not economically justified and consequently has brought about overproduction."

International trade is declining, Mr. Theunis pointed out, and again he linked the matter with tariff policies.

"In a general way," he said, "national tariff policies have followed a course which is far from satisfactory. On all sides we see tariffs increasing and trade barriers raised between states. The Geneva Conference of last March, which sought to bring about a tariff truce, failed."

Turning to the depression, the former Prime Minister declared the present slump makes a crisis "of such depth and extent as the world has never before seen." Although the depression phase has not yet passed, dawn seems to be breaking, he continued, and a comparison of price movements and stocks on a world-basis indicates, he said: "We have passed through the greater part of it and are about to enter on a more or less prolonged period of quiescence, preparatory to a recovery."

"The economic depression," he continued, "has created a psychology of depression, discouragement and pessimism which is aggravating and prolonging the present state of affairs by strangling fruitful and creative initiative.

"This is the vicious circle which will have to be broken some day. On the day on which a sufficient number of people are convinced that better times are in sight, a wave of contagious optimism will spread, following a few false starts, and will set the economic machine in full motion again. This is the cause to which we, in the International Chamber of Commerce, are earnestly devoted, however heavy a burden our task may prove to be."

Silver Slump Shares Blame

M. Theunis's speech was conceived on the broadest lines of comparison, at one moment pointing out that at present Germany, the United States, France, Great Britain, Italy and Belgium are facing budget difficulties, with the prospect, he said, either of increasing taxes, curtailment of public works, or reduction in state salaries, while in the next he was discussing faulty distribution of the world's gold supplies in the United States and France, and the decline of the price of silver reducing purchasing power in the Orient.

"Here, in the overproduction of silver," he said, "we evidently have a deep-seated cause of the depression."

Overproduction has caused unemployment, he said, "constituting a social and economic problem which is forcing itself on the attention of the entire world."

M. Theunis discussed America's high wages and pointed out that America "is affected by the depression to the same extent as those countries traditionally considered as having a régime of low wages." On wages, he said: "Decreases in production and unemployment both entail a decline in wages. This decline is general, in Germany, in France, in England, in Italy, in Belgium, and in the United States statistics supply abundant proof of this fact."

Russia Adds to Suffering

He estimated that 15,000,000 workers are out of jobs in the United States, Great Britain, Germany, France, Italy, Belgium and Holland—the chief industrial countries.

The subject of Soviet Russia, expected to play a conspicuous part in the coming sessions, first emerged when M. Theunis declared it would be "erroneous" to assert that Russia brought about the existing world over-production of wheat; its offers of grain, he said, "have been the marginal element which brought on the collapse of prices, and facilitated by the reaction, protective tendencies in other countries."

The past year, he said, had seen Russia definitely resume its position in world trade.

"Russian dumping," he said, "has been mentioned in this connection. Without wishing to attempt to define this term, it would seem to me that we are face-to-face with commercial methods which have nothing in common with those that are generally practiced. One fact is certain—whatever may be the reason which caused the U. S. S. R. to adopt the methods it is now pursuing—whether it be to meet urgent needs for capital or other reasons—the consequence of that practice has been to increase sufferings and difficulties in the world's commercial structure at a time when the situation was already serious enough."

The plenary session in the afternoon was held under the chairmanship of Willis B. Booth, honorary president of the chamber. Jean Parmentier, noted French banker, discussed, "The Movement Toward a European Economic Union"; Don Carlos G. Davila, Chilean Ambassador to the United States, discussed "Latin America in the World Crisis"; Kenkichi Kagami, president of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, talked on "The Silver Problem and Its Effects on the Trade of the Far East," while John H. Fahey, Massachusetts publisher, analyzed, "Thirty Years of Europe-United States Trade."

Urge Silver Conference

In connection with Mr. Kagami's talk, a resolution recommending an international silver conference was referred by the council of the chamber to discussion of the conference tomorrow. The resolution was passed by the executive committee at its February meeting in Paris.

After reciting the serious effect of the silver fall on China, the resolution states that the committee "strongly recommends to all the governments which hold stocks of silver, or within the territories of which silver is produced, or which can influence the price of silver through their monetary policies, to enter into immediate conversations with a view to adopting in consultation with the Government of China, the concerted or individual measures which can be taken to moderate fluctuation and to maintain silver in future on as stable a level as may be possible.

"The executive committee further considers that this action is not only desirable but urgently necessary.

"It calls upon its national committees and members to press this point of view on their respective governments."

Tariff Bone of Contention

Practically every speaker, following President Hoover, discussed the question of tariff in relation to the depression. The spokesmen from Latin-America and the Orient, like M. Theunis, declared tariff barriers are hindering recovery. Mr. Fahey, for the United States, took a defensive position and argued that the Hawley-Smoot Act is extremely flexible.

"It is axiomatic," Mr. Kagami began on this topic, "that no nation can continue to sell more than it buys. In one form or another, the trade with foreign countries should find an equilibrium on exchange of commodities, in investments, in financial transactions, and in transactions not shown on the record. This brings us to the conclusion that the prosperity of one is linked up with the other. . . .

"The question may now be asked: 'While recognizing the principle of interdependence and community of interest in the international existence of economic life, are we following the principle which the International Chamber of Commerce has espoused, namely the reduction of tariffs making the flow of commodity interchanges as smooth and as easy as possible?'

"On the contrary, the general trend of affairs has been such that because of the desire on the part of each country to strive hard and reduce its imports in the hope of establishing its own prosperity within its borders, the setting up of an even higher wall than ever has become the order of the day and the example of one makes plausible the adoption of similar measures by others.

No Communism Wanted

"No country in the world can make a consistent challenge against this tariff problem, but there is no doubt whatever that the flow of commodity imports constitutes a stumblingblock to any early revival in the world's trade situation, though consideration of an ultra-socialistic policy such as obtains in Russia, must be set aside as a separate problem of a revolutionary character in the existing economic system of the world."

On the subject of silver deflation and China, Mr. Kagami was no less outspoken. Some of the schemes for rehabilitating silver, he dismissed as impractical. Any scheme for the control of the price of silver must be considered, he said, in conjunction "with what monetary policy may best be adopted in China.

"It is certainly beyond the ability of an individual or an institution or a government body other than of China herself," he said, "to formulate any plan for the stabilization of silver for currency use in China. It is just for this reason that the Japanese national committee of the International Chamber of Commerce has taken no initiative in a discussion of this subject, though Japan has felt, more than any other country, serious concern in the fall of the price of silver and the consequential blow to her exports to China."

A solution of the silver problem, he added, would benefit China and the whole world.

Nations in a Scramble

Mr. Davila in turn took up the tariff. After describing the closer economic interconnection of the world after the war, he asked how the nations had met the present slump.

"Chiefly," he said, "by a frantic rush for legislative panaceas—enacted in haste and repented at leisure—in a mad policy of devil take the hindmost.

"The world appeared, in the last 10 years, to have aroused itself to a sense of greater solidarity. The economic bruises of the war taught a hard lesson. It seemed as if all nations finally had begun to recognize that in business life, at least, they were all fatally bound together; that the chariot of prosperity or of disaster was the same for all.

"The last 20 months has dissipated this illusion. At the first contact with the crisis all notion of the economic solidarity of the nations faded away; a free for all fighting seems to be the only sad harvest of our wisdom and of our past experiences."

In the light of earlier speeches, Mr. Fahey's discussion of the tariff from the official American viewpoint was listened to with interest by foreign delegates.

"Most raw materials enter the United States free of duty," he asserted. "American exporters, like those of other nations, have found themselves increasingly restricted by intricate customs regulations, increased tariff rates, local taxes and restrictions and a variety of similar barriers to such trade interchange.

Shows Right of Appeal

"In our country during the past year our Congress passed a tariff act materially increasing a number of tariff rates. Generally speaking, however, the extent of such increases was considerably less than was feared by foreign manufacturers when the first schedules were presented."

Some rates in the Hawley-Smoot law had proved to be "higher than necessary to reasonably equalize the differences between costs of production in the United States and foreign countries." Decreases in these rates had been proclaimed promptly, he said, under the flexible clause. Foreign business men did not appear to realize fully he said that they could get a hearing on rates, if they felt these were based on "misunderstandings" or were "unfair." No foreign tariff, he asserted affords to importers a corresponding opportunity.

Mr. Strawn, at the morning session, speaking of the depression, forecast that industry could solve the problem of depressions in time, and added, "the eyes of the world are upon this conference."

FOKKER PLANES ARE TAKEN OFF FOUR AIR LINES

35 Machines Like the One Used by Rockne Held Up to Make Adjustments

WASHINGTON, May 4 (AP)—Clarence M. Young, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Aeronautics, announced today that the aeronautics division had ordered discontinuance in passenger services of all Fokker F-10-AF1 airplanes in use by four air lines.

The order, which affects approximately 35 tri-motor planes grew out of the investigation of the accident a month ago in which Knute Rockne, Notre Dame football coach, and seven other persons were lost when a wing came off a plane.

Mr. Young said the planes would not necessarily be kept out of passenger service but that the order was effective until certain matters of maintenance could be determined.

Anthony Fokker, designer of the planes is in Washington today for a conference with department officials regarding things that must be done to keep the planes in condition.

The Commerce Department order was issued simultaneously with a formal statement from the Navy Department announcing it had rejected a new Fokker transport airplane because it was "unstable."

The statement was issued from the office of Rear-Admiral William A. Moffett, chief of the naval bureau of aeronautics, to clear up, it said, a published suggestion that the plane had been rejected because of the criticism of Rear-Admiral Richard E. Byrd by Anthony Fokker, its manufacturer, in his book "The Flying Dutchman."

Admiral Moffett's statement said:

"There is no connection between the two incidents. Action on the plane was taken before we knew about the criticism contained in Mr. Fokker's book."

Colonel Young's statement said:

"The Department of Commerce has requested certain air transport operators who are now using a particular series of trimotor Fokker airplanes to temporarily suspend the use of them for passenger transport purposes until such time as the department and experts from the Fokker company may inspect them for present condition of maintenance.

"The series of ships in question were constructed during 1929 and have been in service since that time.

"There is no reflection of any kind upon Fokker aircraft or its basic design and original construction.

"The only point involved is the actual maintenance of the particular ships. This phase of it will be determined as quickly as possible and the ships restored to full service."

Bryan on Way Home Continues Popular

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 4 (AP)—Bryan Untiedt, 13-year-old hero of the Towner (Colo.) school bus tragedy, is returning from a visit to the White House with manifest admiration for President Hoover, and a new rifle.

"I had a wonderful time," he said when he arrived here by train last night. "The President was very good to me."

Secret service men guarded the youth from the curious, as they had since he started for Washington to tell the President of experiences in the snowdrift-marooned bus in which five schoolmates froze despite his aid.

Bryan was a guest today at the neighboring homes of Lou M. Holland, executive secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, and William H. Davenport, head of the secret service here. The boy was entertained by the Holland children, Garrett and Helen Adelia, on his way east. He was to continue his journey homeward tonight.

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$18.45
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3	Shirts	95c each	$2.85
3	Binders	30c each	.90
3	Hand Made Slips	85c each	2.55
3	Knitted Gowns	80c each	2.40
2	Flannelette Wrappers	50c each	1.00
3	Flannelette Gertrudes	65c each	1.95
2	Pairs Bootees	35c pair	.70
1	Cashmere Sacque		1.00
24	Birdseye Diapers 18x36 inches	$1.20 dozen	2.40
1	Receiving Blanket		.75
3	Towels	40c each	1.20
2	Wash Cloths	12½c each	.25
6	Dozen Safety Pins		.50
56	Pieces		18.45

$29.45
The $37.10 grade—64 pieces

3	Bands with Straps	50c each	$1.50
3	Silk and Wool Shirts	$1.25 each	3.75
2	Flannel Gertrudes	$1.25 each	2.50
1	Flannel Gertrude		1.50
3	French Slips	$1 each	3.00
3	Pairs Bootees	50c each	1.50
3	Knit Gowns	80c each	2.40
24	Birdseye Diapers 18x36 inches	$1.20 dozen	2.40
6	Dozen Safety Pins		.50
3	Knit Towels	40c each	1.20
1	Bath Blanket		1.00
4	Knit Wash Cloths	12½c each	.50
1	Cashmere Sacque		1.65
1	Cashmere Wrapper		2.85
1	Receiving Blanket		.95
2	Quilted Pads	25c each	.50
3-piece Nursery Jar Set			1.75
64	Pieces		29.45

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TODAY marks the opening of a veritable Week of Silver at Shreve's. Included in the exhibition are over twenty-five hundred single items of sterling. If your taste favours modern design you will be delighted with the new creations of the Danish master, Georg Jensen. If the tradition of old English silver appeals, a perfect copy of an early Georgian original will interest you. Also be sure to see the Bagdad coffee set, the latest and smartest after-dinner coffee creation. Among the interesting pieces of Colonial silver is a service which was inspired by the patriot silversmith, Paul Revere. The teapot is an exact copy of one by his hand now in a private collection and the other pieces have been created in perfect harmony. New patterns in flat ware, asparagus tongs by Jensen, the famous Paul Revere pitcher and tray, are here awaiting your inspection. If antique silver is your hobby, the English and Irish collection in our Antique Department is worthy of a visit.

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GEORGE F. BAKER NOTED BANKER, HAS PASSED ON

Combined Financial Genius With Appreciation of Art and Education

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK, May 4—George F. Baker, who passed on here Saturday, combined financial genius with an appreciation of art and education that took form in gifts to many institutions of varied character.

His financial career spanned the Civil War period and was continued actively to the present. His name was on the directorate of 29 firms, including the First National Bank of New York and the United States Steel Corporation. At the height of his activity he served as a director in 43 firms, among which were the American Telephone & Telegraph Company and the Pullman Company.

Taciturn to an extent equalled by few men in business, Mr. Baker won for himself the nick-name, "The Sphinx of Wall Street." The wide ramifications of his financial interests brought him into touch with virtually every great industrial movement of the day.

This commanding position was won by Mr. Baker "from scratch," since he began his financial work as a clerk in the Albany office of the State Banking Department. Various stories about his jobs prior to that place him as grocery clerk and night watchman.

Because of his firm dealing in the recurring panics since the Civil War, Mr. Baker is credited with speeding recovery. His wealth is estimated as the third largest in the country, being exceeded only by the fortunes of Henry Ford and John D. Rockefeller.

Business men of vast interests came to look to Mr. Baker for counsel and suppport. J. P. Morgan considered his advice invaluable. So great was the financial power of these two men at one time that it was stated no major financial transaction could be carried through without their consent.

Mr. Baker played a notable part in the development of national banking. He was an employee and small stockholder when the First National Bank of New York was organized in 1863. At that time Salmon P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury, was experimenting with the idea of selling governmental bonds through the banks. The First National helped the Secretary work out his system.

Outside the business world, Mr. Baker was known as a liberal benefactor. It was through his gift of $5,000,000 that the new plant of the Harvard business school was made possible. Columbia and Cornell Universities received substantial sums. The Red Cross received $2,000,000 in 1917 and 1918. Other large sums went to the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the American Museum of Natural History.

ALL RUSSIA BOWS BEFORE 5-YEAR PLAN

(Continued from Page 1)

of centralized planning in economic existence should have first been undertaken.

During the first years after the adoption of the New Economic Policy there was comparatively little planned direction of the country's development. Russia had been so impoverished by seven years of continuous war, combined with social upheaval, blockade and famine, that the immediate urgent problem was to bring production in industry and agriculture back to pre-war levels.

There was no margin for the undertaking of big new construction projects, and the Soviet Government, with a view to hastening the economic recovery of the country, restored freedom of internal private trade and permitted the development of two capitalist classes, the activities of which could not have been projected by any government bureau: the Nepmen, or private traders, in the cities, and the kulaks, or well-to-do peasants, in the villages.

Gosplan Plays Rôle

After the country had passed through the first elementary stages of recovery, however, the Communist Party leaders became more and more concerned to see that its further development should be along Socialist and not along capitalistic lines. The Gosplan, or State Planning Commission, a body which was first established in 1921, began to play a more active rôle with its annual "control figures," in which it endeavored to calculate industrial and agricultural production, distribution of national income, wage and price movements, and so forth.

Finally the Gosplan, in harmony with the tendency toward greater centralization in economic administration, more intensive industrialization and collectivization of agriculture, worked out the Five-Year Plan of 1928-1933, which has profoundly affected all classes of the Russian population and has sent reverberations around the world.

Under this project, the full text of which fills four volumes, the production of the so-called Class A industries—fuel, metal, machine building, chemical and so on—was to be more than trebled by 1933, while the output of the Class B industries—textile, rubber, food and such like—producing goods for immediate consumption, was to be more than doubled.

Fifty million acres of land were to be brought under cultivation in collective farms, and there was to be a considerable extension of state farms. The number of engineers was to be doubled, the number of technicians to be trebled. Money wages were to increase by 35 per cent, real wages by 52 or 61 per cent, depending on how much the cost of living was reduced.

The productive side of the program was to be made possible by the intensive exploitation, and, in some cases, the enlargement and reconstruction, of old plants and the building of a number of huge and a considerable number of medium-sized new industrial plants and electrical power plants, combined with the sinking of new mines and the laying of new railroad lines.

Financing by Saving

In the absence of foreign loans and long-term credits the expansion of production was to be financed out of the internal accumulations of the country, through savings effected in costs of industrial production, profits from state industrial and commercial enterprises and internal loans.

The Five-Year Plan pursued goals which were political as well as economic. It aimed at freeing Russia from economic dependence on the outside world by establishing strong domestic metal and machine-building industries and by pushing forward the exploitation of Russia's vast undeveloped natural resources in such metals as copper, lead and zinc.

It aimed at strengthening the military capacity of the country by pushing forward at maximum speed the metal and chemical industries which are most essential in modern warfare.

It aimed at the restriction (later developments substituted elimination for restriction) of the private traders and well-to-do peasants, the classes which did not fit in with the Socialist scheme of things.

It should be noted in conclusion that not the five-year period, but the plan, is the important element in the Soviet economic experiment.

The five year period was chosen for two reasons: because Russia averages one drought in every five harvests and because it was calculated that a cycle of big construction enterprises could be finished and begin to yield results within five years.

The terminus of the plan has been changed twice. First, in harmony with the slogan of realizing the plan in four years, it was moved up to Oct. 1, 1932. Later a change in reckoning the Soviet economic year caused the end of the plan to be set at Dec. 31, 1932. However, there is no mystical significance in this date. A second Five-Year Plan will begin to function on Jan. 1, 1933, and this, in turn will be followed by a third and a fourth, barring, of course, some unforeseen change of political or economic policy.

FORD TO ENLARGE MEXICAN PLANT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—Plans and specifications for an assembling plant of the Ford Motor Company in Mexico City call for a plant with a potential capacity of 100 cars and trucks daily. Capacity of the present Ford plant in Mexico City is 25 cars.

The project entails an expenditure of 3,000,000 pesos (approximately $1,500,000), including the tract of 139,000 square meters, or about 34 acres.

LABOR DEPARTMENT EXPLAINS LARCH CASE

WASHINGTON, May 2 (AP)—The Labor Department announced today that Mrs. Lillian Larch, American-born woman, and her three Canadian-born children were deported to Canada on April 28 because there was no alternative under the immigration law.

The National Woman's Party complained that Mrs. Larch, being American-born, should have been allowed to stay in the United States. When she married in 1917 she lost her American citizenship under the law as it was at that time, and failed to take advantage of the 1930 act permitting American women marrying aliens to retain their citizenship.

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With hot melted butter is the best dressing for
FRESH ASPARAGUS

Rising in Diplomatic Ranks

Wide World

MISS ISHBEL MacDONALD

Daughter of British Prime Minister Takes to the Air in Keeping With Trend of the Times.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BROOKLANDS, Eng.—The flying school here has among its distinguished pupils Miss Ishbel MacDonald, daughter of Ramsay MacDonald.

Miss MacDonald has accompanied her father on numerous journeys, including that to the United States when the Premier conferred with President Hoover on a policy for naval disarmament.

Diplomatic missions in which great statesmen will be piloted by their daughters seem entirely befitting, and Miss MacDonald's career as an aviatrix will be watched with international interest.

INTERNATIONAL KIWANIS OPENS ANNUAL MEETING

About 4000 Delegates Attend Sessions Held at Miami, Fla.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MIAMI, Fla., May 4—Approximately 4000 delegates have arrived in Miami by special trains from all parts of the United States and Canada to attend the Kiwanis International convention, which began regular sessions today.

Raymond W. Crossman of Omaha, Neb., president of Kiwanis International, said he believes the annual convention is one of the most constructive activities of the organization, because it keep alive interest and enthusiasm and opens up a thousand new possibilities to local Kiwanis groups.

"The greatest value of the convention," he said, "lies in the atmosphere of stimulation and leadership, the inevitable result of a great gathering with more than 1800 clubs represented."

"One of the most important features of the convention," Mr. Crossman said, "is the open forum held each afternoon of the session, where we discuss vital things in connection with Kiwanis activities and lay plans for next year's work so that each delegate gets a broader vision of the extent of the organization's activities and carries to his local club the vision of progress and leadership that enables the members to better serve their Kiwanis communities."

Kiwanis is not an organization devoted solely to ideals, Mr. Crossman asserts. "It builds itself back into the community and devotes all its activities to improving its own surroundings."

Each year the organization seeks to develop general lines of activities in which all the clubs may engage, but it is left to the individual organizations to find their best modes of expression. Last year the emphasis was laid on better citizenship and a better relationship between the rural and urban populations, and trying to raise business and professional standards. A great deal of attention is also given to vocational guidance work with high school boys and girls. There are over 100,000 members of Kiwanis International.

The executives of the organization who are in Miami are: Raymond M. Crossman, Omaha, Neb., president; Fred C. W Parker, secretary; George Kimball, Chicago, assistant secretary; Dr. C. C. Tatham, Edmonton, Alta., trustee; Jerry Lammers, Wessington Springs, S. D., trustee; Carl C. Endicott, Huntington, Ind., chairman finance committee.

COTTON EXPERTS TO CONVENE MAY 9

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, May 2—The fourth international biennial Universal Cotton Standards Conference will convene here May 9 for the purpose of approving copies of the universal cotton standards for use by the Department of Agriculture and the arbitration committees of European cotton associations during the two-year period beginning Aug. 1, 1931.

The conference will be attended by representatives of nine leading cotton associations and exchanges of Europe and representatives of the Department of Agriculture and American cotton industry. There will be some discussions apart from the biennial meeting, regarding tentative standards for the preparation of long staple cotton, ginning methods and effects and bale covering of American cotton.

LIVING COSTS SHOW 4.2 PER CENT DROP

NEW YORK, May 4 (AP)—The American Labor Year Book, published Saturday, disclosed that cost of living in 1930 was 4.2 per cent less than the preceding year.

Eleven industrial groups, however, showed a drop in average earnings from $25.32 to $23.83 weekly for the last four months of the year, a decrease of 5.9 per cent.

Look for the Peacock trade mark—it symbolizes
STRUTWEAR HOSIERY
Styles for Men, Women and Children
STRUTWEAR KNITTING CO. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

SAVE MONEY ON YOUR CALIFORNIA TRIP
Pullman tourist sleeping car leaves Washington daily. Unusual opportunity to make trip cheaply and comfortably. Pullman fares about half. Round trip summer fares in effect May 15. One way Washington to Los Angeles or San Francisco $92.54 via Atlanta, New Orleans, Houston, El Paso. Also special coach fare $77.78, good in standard or tourist cars to New Orleans and in coaches beyond. Write for illustrated booklet "L." D. D. COFFMAN, Passenger Agent, WASHINGTON-SUNSET ROUTE, 15th and K St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

A double-action dentifrice

Squibb Dental Cream does two things. It gives a delightful polish and gleam to the surface of the teeth. It also penetrates into those tiny crevices between the teeth and along that line where food particles so often collect, where teeth and gums meet.

Squibb Dental Cream is so pure and so pleasantly flavored that it refreshes the mouth and sweetens the breath. Just start using Squibb at night and in the morning. You will want every member of your family to enjoy Squibb Dental Cream—on sale at any drug store.

SQUIBB DENTAL CREAM

FALL PINS HOPES ON PARDON BY HOOVER

THREE RIVERS, N. M., May 4 (AP)—Albert B. Fall looked to President Hoover today for a pardon as his only avenue of escape from a sentence of a year in jail and $100,000 fine on conviction of accepting a bribe from E. L. Doheny, oil man.

The former Secretary of the Interior announced yesterday he would not again appeal his sentence in which he was found guilty of charges growing out of the leasing of naval oil reserves. Petitions have been circulated by friends asking a Presidential pardon.

Electricity Output Decreased in 1930

WASHINGTON, May 2 (AP)—For the first time since 1921, production of electricity for public use in the United States declined last year.

Statistics announced Saturday by the Geological Survey, which compiles information on the country's power resources, placed total production at 95,936,097,000 kilowatt hours, a decline of 1,416,000,000 kilowatt hours from 1929.

Electricity production has doubled in the last eight years but that produced by water power has not kept pace with that of fuel power. Water power production declined both last year and in 1929.

Imports of electricity from Canada increased, the total having been 1,619,599,000 kilowatt hours, as compared with 1,444,208,440 kilowatt hours in 1929.

New York was the largest producer with 14,403,773,000 kilowatt hours, California second with 8,948,326,000, Pennsylvania third with 7,874,825,000 and Illinois fourth with 6,851,464,000.

An originally designed spandrel FRAME (antique silver) for the PORTRAIT of Mrs. Eddy
BY COL. H. STANLEY TODD
This exclusively originally designed frame (8x10) will be sent to you postpaid for $8.98. Other frames at lower prices.
SPECIAL DISCOUNT for three or more.
Correspondence invited.
RISSLING & RISSLING
501 Madison Ave.
New York City

Now as low as $295
PETRO Nokol
Domestic and Industrial OIL BURNERS
Petroleum Heat & Power Co
Stamford, Conn.
DEALERS EVERYWHERE

WORK ON SMALL PAPERS IS URGED ON COLLEGE MEN

Rural Press and Radio Competition Topics of Journalism Congress

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUSTIN, Tex., May 4—The wholesome place a college graduate may find for himself in small town journalism and the building up of coöperation rather than competition between newspaper and radio, were topics discussed Saturday at the fifth annual meeting of the Southwest Journalism Congress.

"When you choose the small town newspaper instead of the big city daily, you are helping yourself to live a life as an individual and not to become merely a cog in a great machine," said Deskins Wells, director of the Texas Press Association. "You meet people, you work out your own destiny, you perform a service for your community, you grow with that community, and you have happiness.

The greatest limitation of this work is that of living in a small town, bound by a monotony of daily existence. But you as editor can overcome this monotony. Any person with imagination enough to get along with himself will get along well in a small town. If he doesn't have it, he will have trouble even in New York."

"The chances are that if you are a journalism student in a Midwest or Southwest college the small town field will get you anyway, no matter what field you try to enter," John Casey, professor of journalism, University of Oklahoma, told student delegates at the congress.

A survey he made of the journalism graduates of some of the Midwest and Southwest colleges, he said, showed that four out of five were working on small town papers, whereas, while in college, four out of five had specialized in courses to equip themselves for work on a city daily.

"Small town papers of the United States represent an investment now of $110,000,000," he said. "These papers, 11,000 weeklies and 1600 small town dailies, received in a recent year $165,000,000 in revenue and made a profit of $16,000,000. Such papers offer a college graduate a chance for prosperity, service and happiness."

The biggest competitor the small town paper faces today is radio, stated Lowry Martin, vice-president of the National Association of Newspaper Editors, in an address in which he outlined methods of selling a newspaper to a community.

Frank Leroy Blanchard, director of the advertising and news department of the Cities Service Company, New York, voiced a differing opinion.

"Radio advertising is not dangerous to newspaper advertising," he said. "Radio advertising is effective only when there is behind it a strong background of some other type of advertising. Radio advertising stimulates newspaper advertising.

"Radio does afford a valuable form of advertising. With 12,500,000 receiving sets in the United States in 1930, radio was reaching probably more than 40,000,000 people daily, but most companies have added to their appropriations money spent for radio advertising, instead of reducing their appropriation for newspapers.

"Radio builds up newspaper advertising. It creates new readers for the paper. In 1930 18 national radio companies spent more than $18,000,000 in newspaper advertising. Radio and newspapers must work together for mutual benefit."

The Southwestern Journalism Congress is made up of representatives of 12 major colleges and universities of the Southwest. About 150 students and faculty members gathered at this meeting.

Miss Helen Zene Wortman, chairman of the department of journalism at Baylor College, Belton, Tex., was elected president; Cecil Horne, director of publicity, Texas Technological Institute, vice-president; Miss Ailese Parten, secretary-treasurer. Presiding officers at the convention were Paul J. Thompson, chairman of the department of journalism, University of Texas, retiring president, and Miss Wortman, retiring vice-president.

TECHNICAL PAPERS WIN COMMENDATION

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 2 (AP)—Three awards for the best technical papers presented at the 1930 meetings of the northeastern district, American Institute of Electrical Engineers, were presented at a dinner in connection with the spring meeting of the district last night.

Winning certificates were given: For "best paper" of the year, Joseph Earl Clem, General Electric Company; best "first paper," Frank Rogers Longley, Western Massachusetts Companies, Springfield, Mass.; best "student branch paper," F. K. Fischer, Rensselaer, Polytechnic Institute graduate now with Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, East Pittsburgh, Pa.

CANADA DRY GINGER ALE

Canada Dry Ginger Ale, Inc., announces that the sales expansion program in April, first month of its operation, produced net profits more than sufficient for the dividend requirement of approximately $385,000 for the entire quarter. The intensive selling and advertising campaign will be continued.

AROUND THE WORLD in 80 HOURS
A marvel, possible for you in the city of marvels. Paris ...at the International Colonial and Overseas Exposition ...May through October, 1931 ...the mighty drama of the empire builders laid before your eyes ...African pygmies ...Nautch girls ...Senegalese warriors ...Icelandic huts ...Buddhist Temples ...for full information, inquire of any French line agency, travel bureau, or write American Committee, 4 E. 52nd St., New York City

GO—OVER
"THE LONGEST GANGPLANK IN THE WORLD"
to The International Colonial and Overseas Exposition
SPEED—COMFORT—ATMOSPHERE—AND A CUISINE THAT IS A CONTINUAL DELIGHT await those who choose any of the charming "bits of France afloat" that constitute the French Line fleet.
French Line
Local Agent: 421 Boylston St., Boston

here's to
the great American grain in its most delicious form! Made into Kellogg's Corn Flakes and enjoyed by more than 12,000,000 people every day. Here's to wholesome
corn.

Kellogg's CORN FLAKES
* Always oven-fresh in the patented inner-seal waxtite wrapper

The PAVALO in White Nubuck with Havana Brown Calf trim.

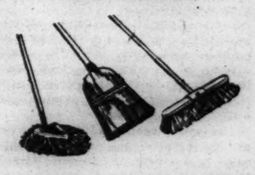
WHITE FOOTWEAR sets the new colors in high relief

Combined with one color, two colors or even three . . . white, being really no color at all, affords absolute contrast and therefore well deserves the cheers from all around. White sets in high relief the sparkling hues of a vital summer. And wherever white is used as contrast and, of course, with the all-white costume . . . white footwear from Walk-Over supplies a completely successful way to look chic and be cool about it.

Walk-Over
SHOES FOR MEN AND WOMEN
Geo. E. Keith Company, Campello, Brockton, Mass.
Agencies in all principal cities and towns of the United States and in 75 foreign countries.

SHOPPING WITH Janet Gray
AT LEWIS & CONGER

Special Brooms for special jobs



I FIND that a wise selection of mops and brooms does a lot to make the daily dust-up easier.

Triangular Floor Mop—chemically treated to hold dust. Keeps my waxed floors shining. $2.00.

Corn Broom—for the things that demand a vigorous sweeping. $1.25.

Hair Broom—it gathers up the daily floor dust. Long handled. Fine gray bristles, 12" brush. $3.75.

★ ★ ★

GARDEN BASKET—If you're as ardent a gardener as I am, you'll find this gay basket a handy thing to tote. It has five solid metal tools, one painted green, another orange, and the others red, yellow and blue; also has a kneeling mat, row straightener, and 12 markers. All for $5.00.

★ ★ ★

SAMOLINE CLEANER—For general household cleaning, Samoline is the best ever. I use it on painted walls, woodwork, furniture, bath tubs, porcelain table tops and all that sort of thing. It cleans clean, and does it quickly—and with a minimum of rubbing. Quart 75c. (And if you'll go into the store, they'll give you a free sample.)

★ ★ ★

DISHES FOR SPRINGTIME TABLES—They're of Crown Ducal Ware—a clear white with a sprightly flower pattern in blue, orange and yellow. The plates are also rimmed with the blue—and the whole effect is gay and springlike. Service for six, 56 pieces. $39.50.

★ ★ ★

DARLO DISHWASHER—As far as I'm concerned, the big advantage of the Darlo is that it keeps my hands out of dishwater. It's a hose arrangement that fastens to the faucet. Sprays first hot soap suds, then clear water and washes the dishes shining clean. A rack for the dishes and a pot brush come with it. $5.00.

Janet Gray

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

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45th St. and Sixth Ave., New York City
VAnderbilt 3-0571
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★ ★ ★ ★ ★

POSTPONEMENT OF AGE PENSION ACT ADVOCATED

State Tax Association for Holding It Up Until Business Skies Clear

If the Old Age Assistance Act, to take effect next July 1, cannot be postponed until the business skies have wholly cleared, revenue to meet its requirements "should be provided by some form of taxation, preferably poll tax increases, which will not retard the general trend towards a new prosperity."

With this warning, the Massachusetts Tax Association yesterday entered the field of controversy surrounding the recent enactment of the assistance law by the Legislature and the pending bill now before the House Ways and Means Committee which calls for an increase in men's poll taxes from $2 to $3 and the levying of a $2 poll tax on women voters.

Since many of the prospective beneficiaries of the new law are already receiving aid through local public welfare boards, the association seriously questioned the advisability of putting into effect a law which it believed might dangerously retard a return to normal business conditions.

If postponement is not considered feasible, additional poll taxes would add little to the burdens of those paying them while at the same time providing a tremendous source of revenue, the association declared.

The association particularly warned against increases in the state tax, inheritance taxes, income taxes and taxes on real estate. Added burdens upon these taxpayers would be sure to prolong the business depression, it was said.

While the association declared itself wholly in harmony with the merits of the Old Age Assistance Act and in the proposed construction projects for relief of unemployment, its members stood squarely on the platform that no government should attempt to enact legislation of any kind without accepted means to finance it—particularly in periods of business apathy.

Although the association expressed the opinion that the lowest ebb of the depression had been passed and the climb back to normalcy had actally commenced, it saw no indication, at present, of a rapid rise which would encourage any individual or department of the state to depart from strict economy.

The Legislature's action in reducing certain proposed expenditures which would necessitate the city of Boston and the State to borrow outside the debt limit was commended. At the same time, the legislators were criticized for going to the other extreme and increasing the East Boston Airport measure appropriation from $250,000 to $1,250,000 and authorizing the borrowing of $1,000,000 outside the debt limit for the construction of two municipal buildings in Dorchester.

Admitting that highway construction projects can do a "vast amount of unemployment relief," the association insisted that there is a wide difference between "relief measures and reckless extravagance." In concluding, the association sounded the clarion call to "clamp down the lid on further expenditures of public funds either by the State or the cities."

BIG EXTENSION IN USE OF SHORT WAVES FORECAST

(Continued from Page 1)

done on a national scale, has given rise to international agreement covering the use of the short waves because of their tremendous carrying power. The United States has the privilege of allocating 31 of the 60 international channels.

The four channels to be held by the new company, which is expected to be called the Shortwave Broadcasting Company, provide wavelengths which could be used for the establishment of foreign stations as well as stations in the United States. Transmission of programs of international interest is to be started, however, from the United States alone, the announcement said.

The working agreement between the two companies was made by Hollis Baird of the Boston company and Mr. Lemmon of the New York license holders, following the return of Señor Benjamin Cohen, formerly of the Chilean diplomatic corps, from a survey of the Latin-American radio market, where he found the Phillips Company of Holland already engaged in an intensive campaign to sell short-wave equipment.

Señor Cohen reported that the market in Central and South America needs only the stimulus of good programs for development, and stated that he had entered into arrangements with broadcasting stations at a number of cities to pick up and rebroadcast programs relayed from New York via the four relay channels now assigned to Aviation Radio, namely, 6040, 11,800, 25,250 and 21,460 kilocycles. Negotiations have also begun with European stations and radio dealers to the same end.

Mr. Lemmon states, "Aviation Radio acquired these four immensely valuable wavelengths two years ago as ideal contributing factors in developing the international market for America, bearing in mind the close parallel in the development of aviation and radio and their great possibilities of coöperation.

World-Wide Structure

"The South American negotiations of the Curtiss-Wright group will be extended further afield by the action of the combined companies who are already arranging contacts with various European countries aiming at the building of a definite world-wide broadcasting structure which will make programs of various countries available to all the other nations."

The new affiliation which is backed by two well financed groups will have at its disposal the highly efficient experimental plant of the Shortwave & Television Corporation, 70 Brookline Avenue, Boston, Mass.

Under rules of the Federal Radio Commission, programs relayed by short waves must be noncommercial in character—that is, they may not contain advertising. The return to those who seek to develop the short-wave transmitting and receiving field would come entirely from their market for receiving equipment. Just as regular radiocasting was first developed without advertising to stimulate the sale of radio sets, they believe that relay radiocasting can be developed to the same end once the public is aware of the excellence of the programs offered on the short waves.

Many American listeners already are equipping themselves with short-wave receivers to tune directly to programs coming from abroad, as well as for the thrills of hearing distant American short-wave stations. The Federal Radio Commission has licensed 29 relay radiocasting stations in this country, according to its new relay station log of May 1. Another Department of Commerce log of North American radiocasting stations shows that six Mexican, two Canadian, one Honduras and one Costa Rican short-wave stations are also regularly in operation carrying programs of speech and music.

Four of the American relay licenses have been issued to the submarine Nautilus of Sir Hubert Wilkins' trans-arctic submarine expedition, from which it is proposed to relay descriptions by Sir Hubert himself during the entire course of the voyage. Those radio listeners equipped with short-wave sets may be able to tune these broadcasts in directly instead of depending upon the pickup and rebroadcasts that will be offered on the national networks.

UPHOLSTERY STRIKE ENDS

PHILADELPHIA, May 2 (AP)—A strike here of upholstery weavers, affecting approximately 2000 workers, was ended yesterday. It had been in progress four months, during which the strikers were ousted from their parent union. An agreement provides that the strikers accept the 14 per cent cut in wages handed down by an arbitration board in January.

Kitchen Ware of 40 Centuries Ago

ARTICLES EXCAVATED AT HOMOLKA, BOHEMIA
Top Row Shows Various Implements and Lower Samples of Pottery Found.

NEOLITHIC FORT 4000 YEARS OLD IS UNCOVERED

Many Implements and Articles of Pottery Found at Homolka in Bohemia

Relics of a Neolithic fortress, 4000 years old, have been found at Homolka, Bohemia, by a joint expedition of the Peabody Museum of Harvard and the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania.

This is the first central European expedition in which Harvard has joined, the university's archæological work having been limited in the past to North and South America. The settlement brought to light is said to be the most complete of the Neolithic period ever found. Its importance is confirmed by H. O'Neill Hencken, associate in European archæology, M. A. (Cantab.), Ph. D., and fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, Scotland.

In commenting on the find, Dr. Hencken said, "The discovery of Homolka has caused a great stir throughout the archæological circles of central Europe, for no such complete settlement of this remote time has ever before been brought to light.

"While the leaders of the expedition must be given time to study the material they have brought back, before the fortress can be fitted into its proper niche in the history of European civilization, some general consideration of the importance of this work is not out of place.

"The greater part of the American people are the descendants of the barbarians of northern and western Europe. Year by year, the story of their long but steady prehistoric progress toward the period of written history is becoming clearer as illustrated by the present find. They owe much to the peoples of central Europe, who had in turn been awakened by the great challenge of Near Eastern civilization.

"How these eastern stimuli reached central Europe and just what effect they had there is still not clearly understood, but the Harvard-Pennsylvania expedition will, if it continues its labors, be able to reveal much more of this long-forgotten story, and they will be able also to enrich the museums of their two universities with collections illustrating it, which will be unique in the United States."

The settlement at Homolka is situated on a rounded hill, which rises sharply to a height of 80 feet from the valley floor. Behind a stockade of which the post holes are still discernable, lived the Neolithic, or new stone age, inhabitants. Ten houses can be distinguished by their cellar pits and post-holes. Although the wooden structures were reduced to dust several thousand years ago, archæologists pronounced the buildings probably like small cottages.

Dr. V. J. Fewkes of Pennsylvania is the director of the expedition with Robert Ehrich of Harvard the assistant director. The party has just returned from Europe with the valued material, which will soon be on exhibition in the respective museums. The expedition has already been invited to excavate in Germany, Jugoslavia, Bulgaria and Hungary, and as soon as the opportunity is found these invitations will be accepted. Work in Jugoslavia is planned for next year.

At Homolka, the hill is of soft rock, very easy to cut, and is covered by a thin layer of top soil, which averages about eight inches in thickness. When this humus was removed and the bare rock carefully swept clean, the post holes and cellar pits appeared, clearly indicating the existence of a stockade fortification with two protected entrances.

Ten distinct house units, each identified by several culture pits and a ground plan indicated by post holes, are considered discoveries of great importance, for this is the first time that such interpretation has been possible. The houses were grouped closely together on top of the hill, but in the middle was an open space, perhaps a place of public assembly.

From the material found by the expedition, it is clear that these early people had domesticated cattle, sheep, and pigs, possessed a knowledge of weaving, and were experts in the manufacture of stone and bone tools along with other household utensils.

Cultural remains found here indicate relations with sections of Europe far to the south and southeast as well as to the north. Amber, sea shells, flint, obsedian, salt, and, toward the end of the period, copper, seem to have been the commodities most frequently traded.

Homolka, though the main objective of the expedition, was the only place explored. Less extensive excavations were carried on at four other carefully selected points, all in Czechoslovakia. Relics of the pagan Slavic conquerors of Bohemia of a thousand years ago were found at Lazovice, and at Tisice were unearthed the remains of eight large houses built by iron using people some 1500 years earlier still.

Krtenov yielded relics of the Bronze Age, perhaps 3500 years old and at Chrastany a settlement of prehistoric people, some of whom lived there as much as 5000 years ago, was found.

Parker Reports Drop in Fatalities

While traffic experts at a Hotel Statler conference last week were discussing methods to jar the individual automobile operator into shouldering his responsibility to "drive carefully," Massachusetts motorists were already responding.

According to the Registrar of Motor Vehicles weekly report, nine fatalities occurred in the State for the seven-day period, 10 less than the preceding week, and an equal reduction from the corresponding week of 1930.

Capt. George A. Parker, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, again called attention to the fact that the fatality list was composed almost wholly of pedestrians, only two of the nine being occupants of automobiles. Again careless drivers, who thought more of saving a few minutes than saving lives, were chiefly responsible, the registrar declared.

There were 126 persons convicted of driving after drinking, 11 of whom were sent to jail. Of the 1930 licenses and registrations revoked or suspended, 124 were for driving under the influence of liquor.

OLD IRONSIDES HAS 3000 VISITORS

The historic frigate Constitution, recently rebuilt, was visited by approximately 3000 persons at the Boston Navy Yard yesterday afternoon. On the Sunday before the ship was open for inspection but rain prevented many persons from boarding it.

Most of the fund used in rebuilding the ship was raised through contributions from school children throughout the country. Men from the U. S. S. Patoka, the U. S. S. Richmond, the U. S. Receiving Ship Southerly and the Marine Barracks in the Navy Yard, acted as guides on the frigate, which will be open weekdays from 12:30 to 5 p. m., according to an announcement yesterday.

JUVENILE COURT LAW CELEBRATION PLANNED

A banquet and exercises will be held at the Boston City Club tomorrow evening to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the enactment of the Massachusetts Juvenile Court laws. Judge Frederick P. Cabot of the Boston Juvenile Court will assist in demonstrating the process of certain laws. Dr. George W. Kirchwey of New York, former dean of the Columbia University Law School, will be the chief speaker. Reservations have been made for Governor Ely and his Council, the Children's Aid Society and other groups.

PARIS CABINET BACKS BRIAND'S TARIFF SCHEME

Laval Supports Action to Block Austro-German Customs Union

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, May 4—Aristide Briand's scheme for European tariff moderations, prepared as a counter-project to the Austro-German customs union, bulks large on the French horizon as Deputies and Senators return to Paris for tomorrow's resumption of the parliamentary session.

Pierre Laval, Prime Minister, in his speech yesterday at La Courneuve, a suburb of Paris, indicated that the Cabinet as a whole is behind the Foreign Minister in his determination to prevent a first step toward Anschluss.

M. Briand's presentation of his plan to the Chamber of Deputies, which will probably come Thursday or Friday, is eagerly awaited. This debate on foreign policy was being demanded by M. Briand's critics more than a month ago, but Parliament, after a long series of night sittings devoted to passing the budget, could not find a place on the order of the day for such a debate before adjourning April 1 for the Easter recess.

When M. Briand explained before the Senate his action upon receiving news of the proposed Austro-German customs union he received a rather cool reception, and it was thought the Chamber of Deputies might have given him a bad time if he had had to justify his conduct there.

Situation Cleared Up

During the intervening parliamentary recess it has been rumored that the remainder of the Cabinet did not approve M. Briand's conduct of affairs but this report appears to have little real foundation in the light of M. Laval's declarations of the Government's approval of this policy.

Whether the Chamber of Deputies is satisfied with it will be apparent later this week. The Chamber vote on this question will have special interest because it will also indicate how much support M. Briand will have in the Lower House for the Presidency of the Republic when the Chamber and Senate meet in joint session at Versailles May 13 to elect a successor to Gaston Doumergue.

French diplomats in various European capitals are now engaged in discussing with ministers concerned such tariff concessions as are considered possible. This is a long and complicated procedure and it is difficult to see how any very definite proposals can be presented to the French Parliament this week, but if the general idea is approved, M. Briand's procedure will be justified.

M. Laval's speech was notable for the amount of attention given to questions of foreign policy, since such "curtain-raising" speeches previous to the resumption of parliamentary activities are usually devoted largely to domestic policies.

Suddenness Objected To

His reference to the Austro-German plan was as follows: "Our country has felt with profound vexation the results of a recent event which our attitude could neither justify nor explain. France could not give its adhesion to this project either in respect to its fundamentals nor as to the brusque and sudden procedure which characterized it."

The Premier recommended that in view of the economic interdependence of nations, the Government should adopt a well-defined policy for each of the principal commodities of international trade, notably wheat, oil, coal, steel and fertilizers.

Although foreign policy in general and the customs union in particular tend to monopolize the interest of the coming parliamentary sessions, other subjects to be considered include the Government's policy toward financial aid to air transport lines and further progress in the plan for national economic reequipment, of which the first sections already have been voted.

There is some agitation for electoral reform and adoption of proportional representation in view of next year's parliamentary elections.

Railroad Workers' Pension Explained

The bill to be presented at the next session of Congress, providing for a pension system for railroad workers to be administered by the Interstate Commerce Commission, was explained in Faneuil Hall yesterday afternoon by representatives of the Railroad Employees' National Pension Plan Association.

Railroad workers from all sections of New England filled the hall. Officials said that the plan would speed up promotions; provide an incentive for new employees to stick to their jobs, and lessen the burden on all railroads of the country.

At a meeting of the Boston Central Labor Union members were urged to enlist the aid of their local representative in the State Legislature in support of legislation to modify or abolish injunctions in labor disputes.

James T. Moriarty, president of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, spoke in favor of this. He said his organization had succeeded in obtaining a roll call on every important labor bill laid before the General Court.

SIXTEEN GARDENS TO BE EXHIBITED

Sixteen gardens will be shown to the public at the Beacon Hill Garden Club exhibit on May 18 and 25, from 2 to 6 p. m. New gardens are among this year's show. Tickets, which will be on sale at William C. Codman & Son, 30 Charles Street, and the Industrial Arts Shop, 64 Beacon Street, will admit to all 16 gardens. If stormy weather causes postponement of the exhibitions on either date, the gardens will be shown on the first pleasant day.

LARGER CAPITALIST SACRIFICE URGED

ROCHESTER, N. H., May 4 (AP)—Prof. Phillip Cabot of Harvard University told the Rochester Kiwanis Club Saturday that the time was coming when the burden upon the capitalist must be increased.

The capitalist, Professor Cabot said, must make some sacrifice or go the way of other classes. He was emphatic, however, in asserting that Communism would not bring a remedy for social evils.

Liberalism Urged As Key to Problems

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 4—Liberalism in politics offers a sound solution of the great problems facing the country, Albert C. Ritchie, Governor of Maryland declared here last night in a nation-wide radio address.

It is a mistake, he said, to confuse liberalism with radicalism. Both may have the same object, making this a better world to live in, but there is no similarity in their methods of approach, he asserted.

Liberalism does not always mean going forward, he declared. On the contrary, he held, it often takes us "back to fundamentals." That is what is urgently needed at present, Governor Ritchie maintained, a "return to fundamentals, not only in government, but in business and industry as well.

"Let us realize," he said, "that liberalism is the very opposite of intolerance and of dogmatic faith in the rightness of things as they are. If times are hard and taxes are high, if the grain surplus mounts and unemployment reaches new peaks, perhaps a new order of statesmanship may realize that something is the matter with our economic structure when such things can be, and a liberalized industry may see the problem as one of its own."

Arctic Flier Nears Isolated Explorer

ANGMAGSALIK, Greenland, May 4 (AP)—Capt. Albin Ahrenberg, Swedish aviator, was within flying distance today of the tiny hut on Greenland's ice cap where Augustine Courtauld, British explorer, has been marooned for many months.

After one false start, Captain Ahrenberg flew here yesterday from Reykjavik, Iceland, in five hours, completing a flight across the north Atlantic from Malmoe, Sweden, in four stages. Formation of ice on the wings of his plane prevented him from continuing his journey in search of the isolated explorer.

Captain Ahrenberg's immediate destination is the main camp of the British arctic air rout expedition, about 40 miles inland, and thence to the meteorological station, about 150 miles inland, where Mr. Courtauld volunteered to spend the winter gathering data for a proposed air line to Canada. He plans to drop food for the explorer and possibly make a landing to bring him back.

NORTH CAROLINA LEADS IN ACTIVE SPINDLES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—North Carolina held first place among the states in the consumption of cotton and in the number of active spindles in 1930, according to figures quoted by the State Department of Conservation and Development. With 8,237,310 spindles in place at the end of the year, this State was able to maintain a monthly average of 5,570,174.

South Carolina was second in active spindles with 5,433,115 and Massachusetts third with a monthly average of 5,036,150.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey Circus, Boston Garden, 8.

Meeting, Boston School Committee, Administration Building, 15 Beacon Street, 8:30.

South End Women's Club: Talk by Miss Mary E. Langan, 20 Union Park, 8.

Ball, auspices Interfraternity Clubs, New England Conservatory of Music, George W. Brown Hall, Huntington Avenue.

Symphony Hall: Benefit May Party and fete, entertainment by stage celebrities, evening.

"Iolanthe," by Gilbert and Sullivan, presented Elizabeth Peabody House, 357 Charles Street, 8:15.

Jamaica Plain Tuesday Club: Spring luncheon, Loring-Greenough House.

Field and Forest Club: Round Table dinner, entertainment by Camp Fire Girls, 3 Joy Street, 6:15.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue division): Young Men's Division dinner, Bates Hall, 6:30. Meeting Phalanx Fraternity, room 100, 6:30. Rehearsal, Glee Club, Vialle room, 7:30. Meeting, Echo Club, room 2, 9:30.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Dinner and dance, Beacon Oil bowling team state suite, 6:30.

Theaters

Wilbur—"The Truth Game," 8:30.
Fine Arts—"The Living Corpse" (film). Continuous from 1 p. m.
Colonial—"The Admirable Crichton, 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey circus, Boston Garden, 2.

Harvard University: Ninth in lecture series on "The Philosophy of Art and Æsthetics," by Prof. John Dewey and William James; "Art and Philosophy"; Emerson D, 4. Second in illustrated lecture series on "Egyptian Art," by Prof. Jean Capart, Lecture Room, Fog Art Museum, 4:30.

Boston Kiwanis Club: Meeting, address on "Immigration and Its Problems," by Mrs. Anna C. M. Tillinghast; Boston City Club, 14 Somerset Street, 12:16.

Advertising Club: Luncheon, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

West Roxbury Community: Meeting, Executive Board, Woman's Club, Library Hall, 10:30.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Luncheon, Revere Woman's Club, Sheraton Room, 1:15.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Sculpture, Miss Adlow, 11.

Luncheon for Morning Musicales Program Committee, home of Mrs. Howard E. Plimton, Norwood.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Weekdays from 9 to 5. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions: work by the Saturday drawing classes; bookplates by Sidney Lawton Smith; chiaroscuro prints.

Fogg Art Museum, Corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. English water colors of the early nineteenth century, including examples by Turner and Ruskin. French drawings.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4; admission fee 25 cents; Sundays from 1 to 4, admission free.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—In the Treasure Room, first editions of Daniel Defoe's works. In the Exhibition Room, posters from Ben Hecht Neighborhood House. Through May 9.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmsted Park, Jamaica Plain—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays and holidays, 1:30 to 5. Birds of many kinds in naturalistic settings.

Children's Art Center, 86 Rutland Street—Exhibit of animals in marble and bronze.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Decorative paintings of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Etchings and drypoints by Cameron Briscoe and Russell Flint. Through May 9.

Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—Aquatints by Prescott Jones, drypoints by Harry A. Vincent, woodcuts by Hobson Pittman, water color sketches by Grace Kenyon, photographs by Edward Weston.

Copley Gallery, 103 Newbury Street—Pastels by Henry Davenport. Through May 9.

Jordan Marsh "Opportunity Gallery"—Oils, water colors and etchings by Boston artists.

New England Society of Contemporary Art, 237 Newbury Street—Drawings of jazz musicians by S. K. Merwin.

Lamson & Hubbard Gallery, 304 Boylston Street—General exhibit.

N. M. Rivers Studio, 500 Boylston Street—Sepia brule prints by John W. Robbins.

Craftsmen's Guild, 15 Fayette Street—Needlework pictures.

Boston City Club, Somerset Street—Water colors by Eliot O'Hara. Through May 9.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Water colors by Amanda Reed Wood. Through May 20.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Memorial exhibition of bookplates and historical engravings by Sidney Lawton Smith. Through May 16.

Goodman-Walker Print Shop, 607 Boylston Street—Lithographs by Whistler.

Helman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Drypoints and soft ground etchings.

Schervee Studios, 605 Boylston Street—Etchings by artists specializing in architecture.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and not quite so cool tonight; Tuesday increasing cloudiness and somewhat warmer, followed by showers Tuesday night or Wednesday; general variable winds, becoming southerly and increasing Thursday.

New England States: Fair tonight and not quite so cool; Tuesday increasing cloudiness and somewhat warmer, followed by showers Tuesday night or Wednesday.

Atlantic Coast, north of Sandy Hook: General to moderate shifting winds, becoming southerly Tuesday, and fair weather tonight and Tuesday.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. May 4	Max. May 5		8 a.m. May 4	Max. May 5
Albany	46	50	Memphis	52	72
Atlantic City	48	66	Miami	74	86
Boston	49	60	Montreal	46	50
Buffalo	40	44	Nantucket	48	60
Calgary	40		New Orleans	68	82
Charleston	66	76	New York	46	56
Chicago	48	48	Philadelphia	50	64
Denver	48	64	Pittsburgh	44	54
Des Moines	50	70	Portland, Me.	48	58
Eastport	44	52	Portland, Ore.	50	68
Galveston	68	82	San Francisco	52	64
Hatteras	60	72	St. Louis	52	64
Helena	40	60	St. Paul	52	70
Jacksonville	72	80	Seattle	48	60
Kansas City	54	70	Tampa	72	86
Los Angeles	62	76	Washington	50	66

High Tides at Boston

Monday 1:50 p. m., Tuesday 2:01 a. m.
Height of tides 9.7 feet, 10.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:36 p. m.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Saturday and Sunday were the following:

Mrs. Alice Widdicombe, York, England.
Mrs. Eleanor Kay, York, England.
Mrs. Helen Althen, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Miss Elsie Althen, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Elizabeth Jaeger, South Orange, N. J.
Mrs. Freeda Buck, Maplewood, N. J.
Abe Schwab, Paterson, N. J.

SUNDAY

Mrs. Justin W. McEachren, Portland, Ore.
Justin W. McEachren, Portland, Ore.
Mrs. Dorothy H. Truran, Amherst, Mass.
Mrs. Charlotte MacFarland, Richmond Hill, L. I., N. Y.
J. J. MacFarland, Richmond Hill, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. Elizabeth Cooper, Clarksburg, W. Va.
Miss Eunice Cooper, Clarksburg, W. Va.

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New England Telephone and Telegraph Company

Transition of Interior Bureau Has Just Begun, Wilbur Says

Secretary in Radio Address Recounts Work Under Way in Effort 'to Help Nation Adapt Itself to the Continent It Has Conquered'

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, May 4—The far-flung activities of his branch of the Government and the many improvements initiated in its work in the two years of the Hoover Administration, were graphically related by Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of Interior, in a nation-wide radio address on the night of May 2.

Many as have been the changes, Mr. Wilbur stressed, they are considered only as part of the transition through which the Interior Department is passing. The Hover Administration sees the nation embarked on a new period of pioneering, Mr. Wilbur declared, one that is to be found in the laboratory and the school playground.

It is the Interior Department purpose, he said, to effectively and wisely do its part in this new pioneering. Instead of conquering new land, new forests, new minerals, the Interior Department proposes aiding the nation to adapt itself to the continent it has conquered.

"We have tried," Mr. Wilbur explained, "to direct the Interior Department into paths that will fit in with this idea of continental conservation and the wisest use of each of our resources."

Changes Are Listed

Of the many changes that have been introduced in the department in the last two years since President Hoover took office, Mr. Wilbur listed the following:

Indian policy, a doubling of the research work of the office of education, a survey of the public domain and a fresh approach to its problems, the beginning of Hoover Dam, the harnessing of Kettleman Hills oil field, the inauguration of an oil conservation policy on the public lands, doubled appropriations for the national parks building program, a reëstablished research program in the geological survey, the White House conference on child welfare, the stimulation of a nation-wide attack on illiteracy, the transfer of the pension bureau to the veterans' administration, the creation of a new federal power commission instead of an ex-officio interdepartmental boarc, changes in Alaskan administration, acquisition of the Virgin Islands, and two new national parks.

One of the greatest tasks tackled by Mr. Wilbur in the Interior Department was that of reorganizing the much criticized Indian Bureau. In this endeavor much fine work has been accomplished. In his radio talk Mr. Wilbur declared that the "Indian service has turned the corner." Its new goal, he explained, "is to work itself out of a job in 25 years."

The method introduced, Mr. Wilbur declared, centers on splitting apart the two major Indian problems, personal welfare and protection of Indian property. Both questions have been greatly hampered, he said, by "the exploiter and the overardent sentimentalist."

Helping the Indian

"We are helping the Indian to help himself," Mr. Wilbur said, "not to mourn for him. The last two years have seen $6,000,000 added to the Government's Indian budget. Two eminent business men, with fine social instincts, Mr. Rhoads and Mr. Scattergood, became commissioner and assistant commissioner. The Indian Office in Washington was recognized to put administrative responsibility in the hands of directors of education, agriculture, and industrial training nationally known in their fields. Property questions and personal problems were separated where possible, each under an assistant to the commissioner.

"Indian children have been kept in school near home instead of at distant boarding schools, where possible. Indian administration is and always has been bound by a deadening tangle of detailed laws, which cannot be reformed so long as attention is given only to investigating past abuses.

"The retirement age for employees was lowered. Employment standards were raised. Sweeping legislative changes in irrigation matters, trust estates, reform of penal laws, and so on were asked of Congress."

In the office of education important changes have also been made, Mr. Wilbur said. It has largely increased its research activities, a division of special problems was created to study education of exceptional children, a new division of research and investigation was established and a nation-wide survey of land-grant colleges instituted, he declared.

The national park service has greatly expanded its work, Mr. Wilbur related. It has largely added to the national park area of the country, and improved those already possessed. The general land office has grappled with the problem of the remaining public domain, Mr. Wilbur said. About 175,000 acres remain, he declared, most of it valuable chiefly as a source of water and for grazing.

Watersheds and Forests

"During the past two years," Mr. Wilbur said, "the President's commission on the public domain has been studying this great problem looking toward effective control of the ranges, the watersheds and the forests of the nation. The problem is of national importance, but its solution is intensely local. The question is whether the states shall undertake to save their own watersheds, or whether Congress shall undertake to protect them, or whether the neglect which has prevailed during the past decades shall continue.

"The commission has rendered its report, recommending that control of the surface of the public domain be given within 10 years to those states which are willing to accept the responsibility, except as to forests, and providing for more effective federal protection meanwhile. All revenues from oil and mineral leases, except 10 per cent, now go to the states and the reclamation fund, and no change in their administration was recommended by the commission. Over $70,000,000 have been thus distributed."

It is in the field of oil that the department has found one of its major tasks, Mr. Wilbur declared. Seven days after he took office, he said, there were initiated efforts to stop speculation, overdrilling and depletion of the country's irreplaceable oil reserves. As a result of this conservation policy no prospecting permits have been issued except where equities demanded it, Mr. Wilbur stated.

"Over 12,000 permits," Mr. Wilbur declared, "or over two-thirds of those outstanding, have been cancelled for noncompliance with the liberal requirements of the law. During all this conservation effort, which precipitated over 200 lawsuits to relax it, we were astonished to be charged, without warning, with giving away some $40,000,000,000 worth of oil shale lands.

"As I recall, none of it was claimed to have stuck to our fingers, but our alleged generosity was reproved in 14 syndicated articles by an ex-employee. We were subsequently able to learn that he had been paid $12,000, or 50 cents a word, to do the job, provided he stayed on our pay roll until he finished it and resigned in righteous indignation; $6000 if we caught him at it and discharged him. Another case of a halo getting caught in a purse string."

Other important work being done by the department, the Geological Survey Reclamation Service and Alaska, Hawaii and Virgin Islands administration, were described by Mr. Wilbur. But all these, he declared, are merely part of the great government structure.

"They serve only a part of the needs of our people," Mr. Wilbur said. "The coördination of all these departments and establishments is a great task. Their powers derived largely from acts of Congress and their adaptation to changing conditions, therefore, cannot be made over night.

"The Department of the Interior has embarked on a period of change of which these two years are only the beginning. The next 25 years should see a complete transformation in the nation's relation to its human and physical resources. We have tried to chart out a course for our own activities which will start us in the right direction."

FRENCH ELECTION TO PRESIDENCY INVOLVES TACT

(Continued from Page 1)

tury ago when he was defeated in a presidential election. That, somehow, tells against him; it is unpardonable to be defeated.

M. Doumer is a dignified, square-bearded man, who has had an extensive experience in public life. As long ago as 1895 he was Minister of Finance, and two years later he went out to Indo-China for five years as Governor-General. In his conversation he reveals a fund of wit and wisdom. Some of his maxims, kindly and sensible, he wrote in a book for his sons.

There are few who have a stronger political sense; in the most exciting days of the falling franc it was from him that I learned to anticipate the course of events. His judgment at that time was unfailing; and obviously this is no mean qualification for the Presidency.

His experience with men has permitted him to attain a unique position in the affection of Parliamentarians; he has no enemies; his career, though distinguished, has been unprovocative, and logically he should achieve his ambition.

Yet it is felt that unless he wins on the first ballot, which is extremely doubtful, a younger man will probably be preferred by the Assembly. It should be pointed out that the leader on the initial vote will not necessarily be elected; half the votes plus one—an absolute majority—are required, and the combinations after the preliminary turn are usually surprising.

Well-informed persons, a few months ago, whispered the name of

ALBERT LEBRUN

The public, which is not acquainted with the technicians in the Senate or the Chamber, has probably never heard of M. Lebrun. Yet he is considered by many people to be the most "serious" candidate. The difference between the nation-wide acclaim of an American candidate for Presidency and the relative obscurity of M. Lebrun will illustrate the enormous difference between American and French conceptions of the functions of the head of the state.

By his colleagues M. Lebrun is known, and that is enough. He is a quiet man, an engineer by profession, and has been a professor in the École des Hautes Etudes. He has been Minister without attracting attention, and played an expert part in the stabilization of the franc without receiving any public thanks.

At present he is vice-president of the Senate. What tells in his favor is that he has held office sufficiently to show his capacity, but not enough to arouse jealousy or to incur hostility.

Nearly all the French Presidents have been men who have never enjoyed the self-advertisement that comes from Parliamentary pugnacity. They have, for the most part, never fought anybody, never made themselves prominent by being involved in a lively incident. They have gone the even tenor of their way, hardly talked about, and yet everywhere making a good impression.

In this tradition is M. Lebrun: and as President he would probably be exceedingly capable. That is the opinion of Raymond Poincaré; for M. Poincaré has made no secret of his support of M. Lebrun. M. Poincaré possesses, it is needless to say, enormous influence, and his unostentatious sponsoring of M. Lebrun has undoubtedly advanced his cause.

What France wants as President is not a famous man, a masterful man, a man of highly personal views; it prefers an ornamental man, on whom it can rely not to take personal initiative, and not to impose his opinions on his Ministers. He should strictly conform to the prevailing conception that France is not governed by its President, who is irresponsible, but by a Ministry, which is responsible to Parliament and can be overthrown at any moment. The appeal of M. Lebrun is that he is in line with this unwritten French convention.

Nevertheless, even M. Poincaré has a second string, and in the past few weeks the favorite candidate has been

LEON BERARD

Of all the ministers I have met in France M. Bérard is the most cultured. That is saying a great deal, for the Académie Française has often been represented in the French Chamber. Nor do I mean by culture a prodigious weight of learning under which its bearer staggers.

M. Bérard, on the contrary, carries his erudition lightly. He has a ready smile and a ready jest. Indeed, if he has a defect as a presidential candidate, it is that he seems to some parliamentarians to be too light-hearted and gay. When I saw him most he was Minister of Public Instruction, and was boldly championing the "humanities."

Classical learning in France, as elsewhere, is being attacked; it is thought that it should give ground to technical knowledge, modern languages, and so-called utilitarian studies.

M. Bérard was fighting what is probably a losing battle, but he fought it with such good humor that his adversaries were his friends. He enlivened dull educational debates with quips and wreathed smiles.

Then he fell into the background for a few years, and now he is Minister of Justice and Vice-President of the Council in the Laval Ministry. He remains the same youthful, learned, and yet Puck-like person. Everybody is glad to see him, and he has a cheery word for everybody.

If his political beliefs and records were to be closely inquired into, it would doubtless be found that he belongs to the Right, or at least to the most moderate of Moderate groups. Yet this does not prevent the Left from looking on him with friendly eyes. He could hardly be a candidate of the Left, yet the Left would not be displeased to see him elected.

Léon Bérard comes from the little Province of Béarn in the Pyrenees—the Province from which came France's most popular King, Henri IV who declared that every Frenchman should have "a chicken to put in his pot."

The men of Béarn have characteristics which distinguish them from the French of other regions; they are impetuous yet shrewd, hail-fellow-well-met in their manner and yet with real reserve on vital matters, grave at heart but sometimes boyish in behavior. On the whole, the French love these qualities, and they would welcome Léon Bérard at the Elysée because he possesses them in a superlative degree.

But since there are no "set" candidates, since anyone can be put up for President at the last moment, without warning, and, for some inscrutable and unforeseeable reason, obtain the suffrages of a tired Assembly, it may be, in sporting language, an "outsider" who, after all, will win.

INDIA'S VICEROY STARTS INQUIRY INTO BORDER RULE

(Continued from Page 1)

business and the question of finance is one of the chief problems the committee has to face.

Many of the obligations which fall on the province because of its geographical position belong actually to India itself which benefits generally from policies carried out in the area.

The terms of reference indicate that the commitee is "to make recommendation as to classifications of subjects in the province as provincial or central, and on the basis of the classifications proposed to examine the allocation of expenses between the central and provincial heads on the extent to which it would be necessary to supplement provincial revenue in order to meet charges under provincial heads."

The committee is headed by H. G. Haig who held a watching brief for the Government of India at the Round Table, and his committee's work will mark the first step in studies which seek to bring five districts from under the control of central administration and establish the area as a new district province.

Definite Policy Forecast

In other regards, it is understood here, the Viceroy's Cabinet has been taking cognizance of all the issues emanating from the Round Table which come within the immediate public review of the Government of India. It is generally believed that a definite policy concerning the plans of the next conference will be speedily enunciated.

Meanwhile Burma has come into the limelight somewhat prominently. Some days ago a Bombay newspaper published a narartive stating that the Governor, Sir Charles Innes, had informed Lord Irwin he would resign if the question of the separation of Burma was reopened at the conference.

Assurances are circulating here that Sir Charles has denied this report, but the rumor has revealed that there is a definite division of opinion both in Burma and India as to the policy of separation which the Round Table recommended.

In some quarters the policy for retaining Burma within the scheme of provincial autonomy is being urged, although much propaganda in this respect emanates from Congress sources.

At the same time Congress leaders are not particularly interested in the status of Burma except in so far as it may have a bearing on other provinces, particularly as a precedent to secession from India on their part.

As to the position in Burma itself some apprehension is being felt here in respect to continuance of what the Government communiques call "a series of isolated dacoities," that is political robbery with violence, the belief being that the situation in that country calls for a more determined action on the part of authorities than has so far been taken.

The question is being asked as to what extent the Burmese situation links up with political agitation in India, although again it is contended that so far as Congress is concerned the tendency is only to give countenance to anything liable to further embarrass the Government than to urge a specific program regarding Burma's constitutional status.

COSTA RICAN WHARFAGE TAX

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica (By U. P.)—A wharfage tax of one-half cent per kilo will be levied on nearly all articles imported into Costa Rica after July 15. The only articles exempt from the payment of this tax are importations by foreign diplomatic and consular officers residing in the country, the baggage and equipment of theatrical troupes, and livestock and poultry.

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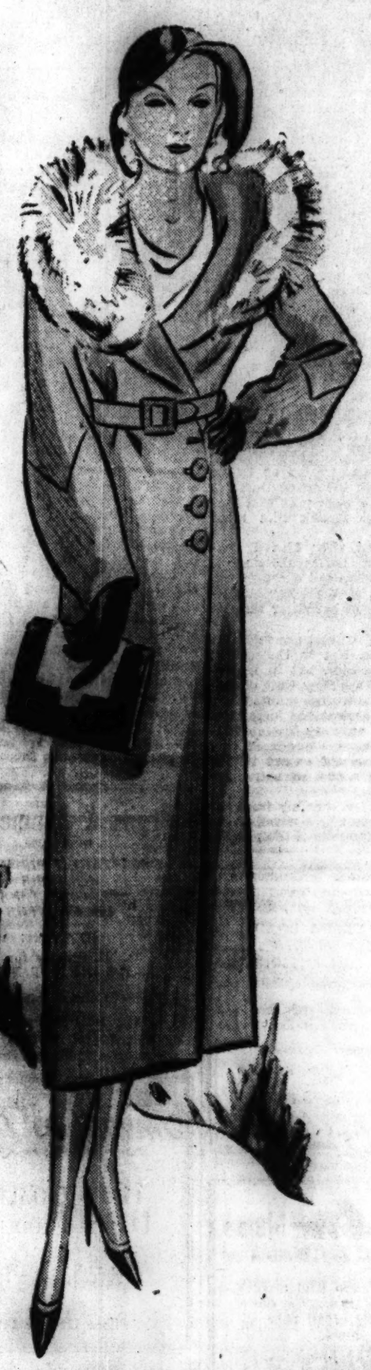

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UNITED EUROPE SAID TO DEMAND WIDER OUTLOOK

German Lecturer at Harvard Stresses Need of Continental View

Edmond Vermeil, professor of German history at Strasbourg University, who has been lecturing at Harvard on Franco-German relations, presented on April 30 a résumé of the course, with a brief reference to the future of Europe.

Present policies of local, selfish nationalism must give way to an international and "truly European" viewpoint if the continental unity necessary for peace and economic stability is to be attained, was Professor Vermeil's conclusion.

"The history of the French people shows their essential unity," he said, "in contrast to the divided structure of Germany. In the French intellect rationalism predominates. German thought lacks somewhat this clarity, balance and homogeneity, but has a stronger creative impulse and tends more to the emotional aspects of life."

Strong Central Government

The political structure of France reveals a strong central government, Professor Vermeil said, while Germany has not yet attained political stability. "The social and economic life of France is also marked by equilibrium," he asserted. "In Germany, industrialization of the people has been a far more striking phenomenon than in France, causing social variations, without unifying influences or standards.

"This lack of political and social unity has always been the central and tragic problem of the German nation, and it is such today," the lecturer said. In view of this divided condition, he asserted, "German leaders saw in war a means to compel union, while obtaining more room and a place as a great nation."

The revolutionary impulse, he continued, is now rather to be found in the east than in western Europe. "England is stable, despite her labor problems. France was revolutionary in the eighteenth century, but has now become rather a conservative nation. In Germany, still in process of establishing her unity and modernizing her institutions, the revolutionary spirit is far more evident than in France.'

Reviewing the foreign policies of the two nations, Professor Vermeil said that with France economic problems have always been internal rather than foreign, but that the military question, on the other hand, has loomed large.

"The militarism of France points to her anxiety for safety," he asserted. "The Dreyfus affair, when political leaders seemed ready to expose the country to disaster, swept away her former calm. To understand the French position, we must remember that France was invaded four times in a single century. Her militarism is always defensive.

Policy of Watching

"The foreign policy of Germany up to the war was very different from this. It was a policy of watching for opportunity, quite ready to menace the established order of Europe, which France wished to retain."

Professor Vermeil said that efforts to maintain the "balance of power" in Europe in the face of an expanding Germany had been immediately responsible for the World War.

Since the war, he continued, Germany is "far more eager than France to modify the present political condition of Europe." France at present is concerned with the problems of security, reparations and debts, and tariff troubles. Economic needs, he said, are tending now to "weaken the old intense nationalism of France."

Germany, he said, "seems to pledge its future in the new customs union with Austria." It is a bold move, he believes, which threatens the Versailles Treaty and perhaps the League of Nations itself, in which France anchors its hope.

"Thus," Professor Vermeil concludes, "neither France nor Germany has the coveted hegemony. It is perhaps now possible to establish a stable government for Europe to be worked out by the three great nations, England, France and Germany."

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parenthesis.
"CBS": Columbia Broadcasting System. "CBS Chicago," from Chicago. "CBS Pacific," from west coast.
NBC: "WEAF Chain" and "WJZ Chain." "NBC Chicago," from Chicago. "NBC Pacific," from west coast.
"To KOA," "To KOH": when following above, indicates western limit of network.
"-": coast-to-coast network.
Call letters given single station programs.
Time: p. m., eastern daylight saving unless otherwise stated.

FOR TUESDAY, MAY 5

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF—T). Dinner music program concluded with John Powell's three part suite, "At the Fair." 6, 6:45.

Harry Tucker's Barclay Concert Orchestra (CBS—T). Forty-five minute dinner music period. 6.

William N. Doak, Secretary of Labor, guest speaker; concert orchestra, Adolphe Dumont, conductor (Household—WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City). 9.

Symphony Orchestra, Howard Barlow, conductor (Philco—CBS to KFJK, Oklahoma City). Dedicated to travel and transportation. Overture, Flying Dutchman (Wagner); Flight of the Bumblebee (Rimsky-Korsakoff); On Muleback, Impressions of Italy (Charpentier); Siegfried's Rhine Journey (Wagner); Pacific 231 (Honegger). 9:30.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain to WDAY, Fargo). All French program. 11.

Rhythmic Music

Lou Holtz, monologist; Don Voorhees's Orchestra (General—WEAF Chain to WBEN, Buffalo). 6.

Gus Van, songs and dialogue; instrumental trio (United States Rubber—WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City). 7:15.

Iona Mull, soprano; Rondoliers Quartet; dance orchestra (Scholl—WJZ—T). Fifteen minutes. 7:45.

Paul Whiteman and his orchestra (Allied —WJZ—T). 8.

Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; guitar Orchestra (WEAF Chain to WOW, Omaha). Walter Donaldson program. 8.

Coon-Sanders Orchestra (Florsheim — WEAF Chain to KSL, Salt Lake City). 8:30. **Anson Weeks and his orchestra, NBC Pacific. 9.**

Morton Downey, tenor; Jesse Crawford, organist; Jerry Madison, screen gossip; chorus; orchestra (Paramount—CBS—T). 10:30.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

Amos 'n' Andy (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain to WLW, Cincinnati). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10. 7.

Death Valley Days (WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City). The discovery of Gunsight Mine, lost since 1849. 9:30.

Mr. and Mrs. (Graybar—CBS—T). In which Joe tests the masculine recipe for toast—carefully burn and scrape. 10.

Clara, Lu and Em (WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City). 10:30.

Rapid Transit (WEAF Chain to WOC-WHO). Short complete stories. 11.

Talks

"Who's Behind the Name?" (WEAF—T). Interviews by Edwin Alger. 6:30.

Lowell Thomas (WJZ Chain to WLW, Cincinnati). 6:45. Also new series NBC—WGAR to KFYR. 10:15. C. S. T.

"The Voter and Emerging Issues" (WEAF —T). Frank Kent, editor of the Baltimore Sun, regarded as connecting link between personal journalism days of Pulitzer and new type as characterized by Ochs of the Times. Voters Service period. 7.

The Political Situation in Washington Tonight (CBS—T). Weekly talk of Frederic William Wile. 7.

Kaltenborn Edits the News (Straus—CBS to KOIL, Omaha). 8:30.

Orestes H. Caldwell (CBS—T). Former Radio Commissioner, editor of technical radio publication, campaigning against outmoded radio sets. 8:45.

Recitals

Phil Cook, monologist (Quaker—WJZ—T). 7:30.

Ann Leaf, organist; Ben Alley, tenor (CBS to KDYL, Salt Lake City). "Nocturne." 12:30 a. m.

Recorded Program

"Chronicles" (Chevrolet—single stations). Frazier Hunt tells about Russia in those awful days of 1919.

Daytime Programs

"Morning Moods" (CBS to KFJF, Oklahoma City). Orchestral. 9 a. m.

United States Marine Band (WEAF Chain to KOA, Denver). 10 a. m.

Columbia Mixed Quartet (CBS to KDYL, Salt Lake City). 10:15 a. m.

Columbia Revue (CBS to KDYL, Salt Lake City). Adele Vasa, soprano; Vincent Sorey, conductor. 12:30.

National Farm and Home Hour (WJZ Chain to KOA, Denver). 1:30.

Review Concert (CBS to KLRA, Little Rock). American School of the Air. 2:30.

Music in the Air (WJZ Chain to WDAY, Fargo). Piano lessons under the direction of Osbourne McConathy. 3.

Columbia Salon Orchestra (CBS—T). 3.

Women's Radio Review (WEAF Chain to WOC-WHO).

Pacific Vagabonds (WJZ—T). Clarence Hayes, tenor; Coquettes, vocal trio; Mahlon Merrick's Orchestra, from San Francisco. 4.

Italian Idyll (CBS—T). Orchestral, Vincent Sorey, conducting. 4.

Columbia Artists Recital (CBS—T). Barbara Maurel, contralto; Theo Karle, tenor. 4:30.

"Customs of the Spanish Court," Princesse Marie de Bourbon; Leo Reisman and his Orchestra (Ponds—WEAF Chain to WOW, Omaha). 5.

Adventures in Words (CBS—T). Dr. Frank H. Vizetelly, lexicographer. 5:15.

Bert Lown and his orchestra (CBS—T). 5:30.

What Happened to Jane (WEAF Chain to WOC-WHO). Domestic drama. 5:30.

Little Orphan Annie (WJZ Chain to WGAR, Cleveland). 5:30.

ARLINGTON HOTEL SOON TO BE CLOSED

The Arlington Hotel, known to an older generation of Bostonians more commonly as the Castle Square Hotel, is going out of business. It has not been announced how the property will be disposed of, although the managers said it had not been sold. The Arlington was closely woven into the affairs of the old Castle Square Theater. The old theater, around which an annex to the hostelry was constructed in 1895, was always associated with the finest attainments in the field of drama. The estate of R. H. Allen owns the property. George Clark, once a familiar figure in the theatrical world, has been manager of the hotel for 25 years. He also operates the Hotel Savoy in Columbus Avenue.

NEW YORK DOCK CO.

Including New York Dock Trade Facilities Corporation, New York Dock Company's net for the quarter ended March 31 was $103,186 after taxes and charges, equal to $1.02 a share on the 100,000 shares of 5 per cent preferred, compared with $157,987, or 47 cents a share on 70,000 common shares, in the first quarter of 1930.

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Lighthouse and coast guard news.
5:30 Organ recital.
5:38 Talk, Irving J. Lonergan.
5:45 Limerick program.
5:50 Quaker Puzzleman.
5:55 "The Old Painter."
6:00 Big Brother's Surprise Party.
6:30 Announcements; news.
6:45 Bay State Pianist.
7:00 WEEI String Ensemble.
7:15 General Baking Program; Neal O'Hara, master of ceremonies; Meyer Davis La Paradis Band.
7:45 Jesters Male Trio.
8:00 NBC, "How's Business?" Merle Thorpe.
8:15 NBC, Andy Sannella's Pennzoil Orchestra.
8:30 NBC, A. & P. Gypsies Orchestra; male quartet.
9:30 NBC, Martha Attwood, soprano; Elizabeth Lennox, contralto; Brigadiers Quartet; General Motors Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, "Adventures of Sherlock Holmes"; "The Solitary Cyclist."
10:30 Sterling String Ensemble.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC, Florence Richardson's Orchestra.
11:30 NBC, Hal Kemp and his orchestra.
11:30 E. B. Rideout; news.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (900kc-333m)

5:00 p. m.—Chats with Peggy Winthrop.
5:15 Concert program.
5:30 NBC, Little Orphan Annie.
5:45 New England Agriculture.
6:00 Time; weather; Bookman; Sport Review; temperature.
6:15 Piano duo.
6:30 Durham Orchestra.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
7:45 Sketch, "Mr. and Mrs. Cain."
8:00 Sketchbook program.
8:15 Hill Billies.
8:30 NBC, Gold Medal Express: Joe Green, xylophonist; Ohman and Arden, piano duo; male trio; orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Maytag Orchestra, direction of Roy Bargy; soloists.
9:30 NBC, Chesebrough "Real Folks" sketch.
10:00 NBC, Stromberg-Carlson: Rochester Civic Orchestra; piano duo.
10:30 NBC, Great Northern, "Empire Builders" sketch; "Legend of the Wild Rose."
11:00 Time; weather; temperature; Sport Review.
11:14 Edward McEnelly and his orchestra; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:25 "Show Tunes"; orchestra.
5:30 Popular program.
5:45 CBS, Talk; time.
6:00 "Sweethearts in Song."
6:15 CBS, "The World's Business," Hugh Butler for Dr. Julius Klein.
6:30 CBS, Roy Atwell, monologist; Marion McAfee, soprano; Tide Water Orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Serial mystery story.
7:00 "Footlight Echoes."
7:15 Baker Dance Orchestra.
7:30 CBS program.
7:45 Necco Sweet Tones: Lee Brian; string ensemble.
8:00 CBS, Arthur Pryor's Band.
8:15 CBS, Barber shop quartet.
8:30 CBS, Lily Pons, coloratura soprano; Simmons Symphony Orchestra.
9:00 Leo Reisman and his orchestra; Brad Browne; male trio.
9:30 CBS, "An Evening in Paris"; Del Staigers, cornetist; Pierre Braugnon, tenor; Taylor Buckley, baritone; style radiogram; Max Smollen's Orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians; soloist.
10:30 CBS, Savino Tone Pictures: soloists; chorus; orchestra.
11:00 Eleven O'Clock Toast.
11:02 Baseball; news; weather; time.
11:15 Organ recital, Frank J. Mahler.
11:30 Jimmie Gallagher and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Asbury Park Casino Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist; Ben Alley, tenor.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:15 p. m.—Fred Gilbert, popular songs.
5:30 Fishermen's program.
5:45 Organ recital, George Raydel.
5:55 Weather; dance music; temperature.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Soloist and organ.
7:00 Billy Dooley and his orchestra.
7:45 Studio program; time.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS.
5:15 CBS, Gypsy Music Makers.
5:30 CBS, Dodge Twins, songs.
5:45 Uncle Ben and his Merry Friends.
6:00 CBS, Roy Welch's Orchestra.
6:30 Baseball scores; news; time.
6:45 Eddie Welch and his orchestra.
7:15 Powers Trio.
7:30 Ford Hall Forum.
7:45 Crosby Ensemble.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Myles Standish Trio.
8:30 Ye Olde New England Choir.
8:45 Book talk.
9:00 Le Paradis Band, Joe Smith, director.
9:30 Organ recital: Adrian O'Brien, soloist.
10:00 Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
10:30 Time; news, real estate.
11:00 CBS, Paul Tremaine's Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Ben Bernie and his orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, The Early Birds.
8:30 a. m.—NBS, "Cheerio."
9:10 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:15 a. m.—NBC, Radio Household Institute.
12:01 p. m.—NBC, "On Wings of Song."
12:45 p. m.—WEEI Reading Circle.
1:30 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Women's Radio Review; Vincent Lopez's Orchestra; soloists; features of feminine interest.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:45 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, "Music in the Air"; Dr. Osborne McConathy, director.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:30 p. m.—CBS, American School of the Air: review concert.
3:00 p. m.—Braves-Philadelphia, reported by Fred Hoey.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—News; records; talks.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:30 p. m.—CBS, Ritz-Carlton Orchestra.
3:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

Motion Pictures

"The Living Corpse"

Fine Arts Theater—A third film version of Tolstoy's "Redemption" was given its first New England presentation at the Fine Arts Theater on Saturday afternoon. Like its predecessors, the Russian and the American cinematic editions, it bears for title "The Living Corpse." The present film was made in Germany under the direction of Feodor Ozep, with a partly German, partly Russian cast. It is a silent film with printed captions in English and the usual mosaic of musical accompaniment, containing the C sharp minor prelude and other atmospheric compositions, with Wagnerian suspensions helping along the climaxes.

Vsevelod Pudovkin, a director in his own right, gives a sensitive characterization of Fedya, in which his great, solemn, dark eyes play not the least important part. He conveys the incessant spiritual struggle consistently. Not for a moment is attention diverted from the inner problem by material detail.

The likable German film star, Gustav Diessel, seen so advantageously in "Comrades of 1918," does perhaps all he can with the rôle of Victor Karenin, who seems more or less a well-dressed stick in too comfortable circumstances, in both play and picture. The novel reveals him more sympathetically.

Maria Jacobini gives Lisa a synthetic glycerine portrayal. She is comely to look upon but one does not suffer with her. N. Watschause's discreet little study of her sister Mascha is more effective.

The others in the cast are sufficient unto their rôles. Not in themselves, nor in their director, but in moviecraft itself, lies the flaw that distinguishing traits are often pointed into highly colored caricatures instead of remaining just ordinary human failings. We have always wondered why movie table manners, except in the very elect, are made so extraordinarily obnoxious.

If one can adjust scrutiny from the imaginative sweep of the novel, or the more subtle suggestions of the play, to the meticulous spelling out of the picture, one becomes interested.

As in most German representations, the photography is superior. Glimpses of a flowing river in sunlight, a serene waterfowl resting on the bank, give pictorial contrast to the pervading gloom of the action. The display of the Kremlin cupolas and towers is stirring. But the impression of the gypsy dancing is blurred by an overfantistic rendition. And the scenes of the Moscow slums, faintly reminiscent of "The Lower Depths," seem overdrawn.

The casual visitor to the Fine Arts Theater, unhampered by Tolstoyan devotion and accoutered with a more cultivated movie squint, will no doubt feel none of these disturbances and enjoy the strong, compelling story for itself.

M. L.

Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

AROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH, (361 meters-830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each weekdays at 6:30 p. m. (E. D. T.)

Music

Gordon String Quartet

Yesterday afternoon in the South End Branch of the Boston Public Library, The Gordon String Quartet (Jacques Gordon and Edwin Ideler, violins, Josef Vieland, viola, and Nahoum Benditzky, cello) gave the first of a double series of concerts sponsored by Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge, each program of which will be presented in the afternoon of successive Sundays at this branch and on the evening of the same day at the Central Library. For this inaugural program were chosen three quartets—Mozart's in F major; John Alden Carpenter's in A minor and Beethoven's in C major, Op. 59, No. 3.

Pleasurable always are the programs which these four gentlemen present. Yesterday their offerings seemed especially felicitous, to judge by the spontaneous and enthusiastic applause granted them by an audience which, though somewhat small in size, was nevertheless large in appreciation.

Once again the listener noted with satisfaction the nice attention to detail, attention which never became boringly meticulous, since each individual quartet appeared to be visualized as a whole and not as a series of component parts. Mozart, for instance, was brought to a vivacious climax by way of an Allegro moderato, an Allegretto and a Haydnish Minuetto, with the clean-cut finale bringing well to the fore the various resources of the players.

The Carpenter Quartet is not new, yet its musical ideas are arresting, its idioms impressive. To this reviewer, it seemed once again to embody the idea of spring, especially in the Adagio, irresistibly suggestive of May moonlight splashed across freshly plowed fields, the ruggedness of the harmonies finding counterpart in the roughness of the furrowed ground. Throughout the movement there is a weaving of hauntingly beautiful melody, following upon the heels of which come the elfish rhythms of the Moderato. A superior performance, and one characterized by a discriminating insight into the melodic ideas of the composer.

With Beethoven following Carpenter, one might reasonably anticipate the necessity for a revision of one's listening attitude, but with no little skill did the Gordons arrange their program, thereby offering a Beethoven of distinctly Oriental flavor, a Beethoven whose musical ideas sounded strangely modern, and whose quartet they presented with a potency too seldom accorded it. Of the jolly fugal ending they made a peculiarly joyous thing.

G. M. S.

TULIPS IN BLOOM AT PUBLIC GARDEN

Tulip week is being observed at the Boston Public Garden. The display embraces many colors ranging from white to varying shades of red. The beds extend along the central walk leading from Charles Street to Arlington Street, encircling the Washington statue. Pansies form the background for the tulips and will last longer.

Owing to the cool weather during the last week the tulip season is expected to remain later than usual. The Park Department expects many visitors during the week. Forget-me-nots, wall flowers and English pansies also abound in the Garden at this time. Yesterday was Tulip Sunday and many children and grown-ups took advantage of the warmth and sunshine to view the display.

RAIL RATES AUTHORIZED

WASHINGTON, May 2 (AP)—New England railroads were authorized today by the Interstate Commerce Commission to establish rates on cement, without observing the long-and-short-haul provision, between the Lehigh district of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, the Hudson district of New York and several other points to New England destinations.

MERGER OF BUS LINES PROMISES LARGER SERVICE

Agreement With B. & M. to Extend Lines Through to Portland, Me.

Bus lines included in the consolidation of the 12 companies operating in the central, Atlantic and New England states will give to passengers from New York and other points the privilege of purchasing through tickets to Portland, Me., according to information obtained today.

A verbal working agreement has been made with the Boston & Maine Railroad whereby the new Coastal Transit Company will sell tickets good on Boston & Maine buses out of Boston, but not on the Boston & Maine steam lines.

According to E. Leroy Hodges, general manager of the Boston, Worcester & New York Railroad—one of the lines included in the consolidation—the merger will tend for more economical service and increased travel facilities. It will further the operation of the new bus connection between Boston and Providence and add to the number of buses now operating out of Boston to various other points of travel. The question of reduced rates, he said, was problematical, for there was nothing to prevent a company operating independently and charging such fares as it chose.

The Short Line System will serve 13 industrial states and cover 5856 miles. Portland, Me., will be the northern terminus and Norfolk, Va., the southern, with Chicago and St. Louis the points west. The bus trunk-line system is described as being the largest east of the Mississippi and will include over 400 buses.

William H. Vanderbilt will be the president; P. J. Starr, executive vice-president, and Charles W. Crocker, secretary and treasurer.

DEPRESSION LAID TO INSTALLMENT IDEA

LOWELL, Mass., May 4 (AP)—Rodolphe Bedard of Montreal, president-general of the French-Canadian Artisans, told the local branch of the organization yesterday that the installment system of merchandising was largely responsible for the recent financial depression in the United States and Canada.

Mr. Bedard, one of Canada's outstanding economists, said the depression resulted from loss of a sense of proportion in money matters by the rank and file, and asserted that a systematic plan of saving by this group might have averted the situation.

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HOME SPINNING BACKED IN INDIA BY NATIONALISTS

Congress Supports Plan as Possible Way Out of Economic Straits

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KARACHI, India—Can a nation revert to the cottage industries of former centuries and retain a sound economic position in modern times?

That was the problem tacitly indicated in a discussion which took place here during the convention of the Indian National Congress, when the working committee of the organization contended that forced unemployment which existed in India was largely due to a lack of supplementary industries, particularly those kinds which could be pursued in the home during leisure hours. The convention recorded its opinion that the spinning wheel in the home could alleviate much of the poverty which afflicts the Indian masses.

Mahatma Gandhi contended that the spinning wheel may save India from economic distress, and pointed out that the disappearance of the spinning wheel from village homes has resulted in the establishment of the foreign cloth industry. This industry has inflicted a double drain on the country, he said—first in the shape of loss of labor among the people, and secondly in the transference of trade from Indian villages to foreign factories.

In a resolution presented to the Congress it was claimed that "this double drain can be avoided only by the exclusion of foreign cloth and the substitution therefor of khaddar (homespun cloth) with indigenous mills supplementing khaddar only so far as may be necessary."

The Congress, in accepting the resolution, appealed to Indians to refrain from buying foreign cloth, and to dealers in foreign cloth and yarn to give up a trade which was said to injure seriously the interests of millions of villagers.

A similar attitude was taken on the subject by the president of the Congress, Valabhbhai Patel, India's farmer politician, who said if foreign cloth continues to be dumped down in India the charkha (spinning wheel) cannot flourish.

"Incessant propaganda is necessary to rid the country of chronic unemployment," said Mr. Patel. "The best propaganda is to do sacrificial spinning ourselves and wear khaddar."

The scheme to promote the use of khaddar was strongly opposed by representatives of Indian millowners and labor champions, but the policy was adopted by the convention.

'QUEUING' FOR JOB IS KAFFIR PRACTICE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DURBAN, S. Af.—"Queuing" for a job as practiced by the native laborer in Durban affords a good example of honesty and patience. For, when things are quiet at the harbor, and labor is scarce, as they have been in recent times, the man who wants a job must be on the spot early.

Each night, therefore, from midnight to dawn under the glare of strong electric light a strange scene is witnessed. As each native applicant for work arrives outside the office door, he gravely places on the kerb outside, his hat, or a handkerchief, or some other article, which he weights with a stone so that it cannot blow away. After satisfying himself that all is well, he will then make his way back to the native compound close by.

By morning there will be a procession of natives, each putting an article next to the one in front of him until there is a line of all sorts of articles stretching for 100 yards down the road. At 6 a. m. some hundreds of natives arrive on the scene and the owners of the various articles then pick them up and take up the positions formerly occupied by hats, handkerchiefs, bricks, or bottles.

Those in the front of the queue naturally have the first option of any work going. But not one laborer would dream of putting his token ahead of anyone else in the line, or of disputing any person's possessions. As a harbor official remarked, "The scrupulous manner in which these natives observe the rule is extraordinary. There has not as yet, so far as I am aware, been a single dispute."

MONEY SHORTAGE HITS PEASANTS IN RUSSIA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW—From being the cheapest of commodities, money has now become scarce in Russia. Printing presses which were pouring forth new notes last year, when the state was buying up the peasants' surplus crops, have stopped, and drastic economy is the watchword in every state department.

State employees have been bearing the brunt of this economy, their salaries having in some cases not been paid for weeks or even for months. Efforts are being made to extract as much money as possible from the peasants by pushing the sale of state loans, collecting tax arrears, and pushing forward a form of impost called "self-taxation."

Canadian Urges Wheat Stabilizing

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO—That a stable price for wheat, whether on a comparatively low level, or on a higher level, is in the interest of the people who produce it, but it "means starvation to the speculator," is the opinion of A. J. McPhail, president of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, expressed on his arrival here, from Washington, D. C. In the six years that the wheat pool has functioned it has handled approximately 743,000,000 bushels of wheat, and the average overhead cost of operating the pool amounted to approximately one-half cent per bushel.

Mr. McPhail is in favor of the proposed grain marketing act in Saskatchewan, to be voted on in June. It will place Canadian wheat producers in a position to coöperate with similar control bodies in other wheat-exporting countries in order to dispose of world wheat surplus on a rational basis. National control is essential bebore international control is possible.

When the Canadian pool was accused of being responsible for a large "carry-over," Canada's total carry-over was 128,000,000 bushels. The pool at that time had 52,000,000 bushels unsold stock, despite the fact that between 51 and 52 per cent of the Canadian wheat crop had been delivered to the pool. "It is illuminating to compare the Canadian carry-over as at that same date, which was before the American farm board commenced operations, with that of the United States which was approximately 280,000,000 bushels, an immensely larger proportionate carry-over than Canada's 128,000,000 bushels," stated Mr. McPhail.

Fast Mail Planes Planned by Britain

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—With a new record established for the flight to South Africa by Glen Kidston and his two companions, and another to Australia by C. W. A. Scott, it is timely that the Air Ministry should decide to draw up specifications for air mail planes.

Each machine is to be a land-plane with tankage for 1000 miles range at a still air cruising speed of 150 miles per hour, and a landing speed of not more than 60 miles per hour. It must be able to take a weight of 1000 pounds of mail exclusive of fuel and crew. For safety purposes the main tank must be capable of jettisoning its contents.

The construction is to be all-metal and, as far as practicable, the metal is to be of the stainless variety. The plane must take a crew of two and the equipment must include radio, signals, apparatus for night and day flying over the sea, dual control and a trap door in the floor for dropping and picking up mail bags.

DENMARK PREPARES FOR TOURIST TRADE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPENHAGEN—The Tourists' Association in Copenhagen is beginning to plan for "Wanderers" or week-end tourists, especially for students and members of young people's organizations from the surrounding countries. In previous years the influx for the summer holiday months has been so great that it has been difficult to find accommodation at a reasonable price.

Arrangements are being made for 50 to 70 beds at the Teknologisk Institute, Whitsuntide, to be used from one to three days at the low rate of 75 öre per night (20 cents). It is expected that about 600 young people from Germany will be in Copenhagen for the holiday.

Free-Wheeling Next?

Underwood

WHEELBARROW EQUIPPED WITH PNEUMATIC TIRE IN ENGLAND

A High-Pressure Bicycle Pump Is Now a Necessary Accessory of Gardeners in Birmingham City Parks Since Efficiency Dictated Use of a Balloon Tire on the Lowly One-Wheeled Carrier.

BIRMINGHAM, Eng.—Gardeners in the city parks here have been supplied with wheelbarrows provided with large pneumatic tires. The innovation prevents damage to delicate lawns, allows handling of twice the regular load and makes the work much easier. It is said that a blowout, however, means an overturned load, if there happens to be a load. Losers in election bets in the United States will look with envy upon this vehicle.

SLUM CLEARANCE TO BE EXTENDED BY NOTTINGHAM

English City to Have Aid of Government Grant in £1,400,000 Plan

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NOTTINGHAM, Eng.—A slum clearance scheme, said to be the largest so far embraced under terms of the 1930 Housing Act in Britain, is now to be undertaken by the city of Nottingham. The scheme has for its object abolition of slums in the city's central areas, condemned in a corporation report to the Government as unfit for habitation.

The project includes clearance of nine areas, all within a few hundred yards of the Council House, these areas roughly occupying four groups. It involves a population of 7297 and 2022 houses. That property which is not itself insanitary is surrounded by slum dwellings, and it was decided that the best course was to raze the whole lot.

Practically all the dispossessed population will be housed on or just outside the present city borders, as accommodation will not be again provided in the cleared areas except to a very limited extent in two of them. The unanimous object of the members of the City Council is first to get rid of the slums, leaving the details of subsequent rebuilding for later determination.

The capital cost of the scheme is estimated at £1,400,000; this sum will be provided by Government grants, rents from the new houses and by rates levied on the householders of the city. The work must be finished in five years to earn the Government assistance. During this period the corporation will build 2200 houses for the displaced population and an additional 4000 houses.

The Housing Act of 1930 gives powers to local authorities to secure the clearance of a condemned area by ordering the demolition of the area or by purchasing the land compulsorily and themselves undertaking or obtaining the demolition of the buildings standing there.

The list of narrow streets, courts, alleys and yards is a long one, and the buildings date from the industrial boom of a century ago. The city housing committee also intends to order 500 other properties to be closed elsewhere in Nottingham.

SEYCHELLES ISLANDS ATTRACT TOURISTS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The remote Seychelles Islands, which lie about 1000 miles from East Africa, in the Indian Ocean, are today coming into prominence again as a tourist resort for the Europeans of Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and the Eastern Congo. Regular excursions are even being run there from Mombasa and other ports.

Copra preparation and the distillation of essential oils are the two main industries of the two islands under the Seychelles Government. The value of total overseas imports and exports is not every large, about £450,000 a year. The population, which is largely French in origin, though a British colony, is still under 30,000.

LABOR IN SYDNEY ASKS RECALL OF STATE GOVERNOR

Premier Renews Attempt to Abolish New South Wales Upper House

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Recall of the Governor of the State, Sir Philip Game, has been demanded as a result of Sir Philip's refusal of the request of the Premier, John T. Lang, to "swamp" the Legislative Council with new members so that his legislation might be passed.

Mr. Lang, however, continues to press the Governor, and some authorities think that the latter may eventually relent and grant the numbers asked for.

Mr. Lang has for several years threatened to abolish the second chamber of the state Parliament. He was thwarted in his attempt three years ago, when Admiral Sir Dudley de Chair was Governor. This time he was particular to secure a mandate from the electors, when he defeated the Government of Thomas R. Bavin at the polls.

Meantime the High Court decided that the council could not be abolished without a referendum provided for in legislation passed by the preceding Government. But Mr. Lang said that he had a mandate, and that if the Legislative Council declined to pass bills which the people had voted for, the Governor should agree to the appointment of sufficient new members to enable the legislation to be pushed through.

The chamber is a nominee one, and about 100 men and women prominent in labor organizations all over the state have long been on a waiting list for appointment.

When the council sent an arbitration bill to a special committee, and treated the bill to reduce interest in a similar way—a process involving delay—Mr. Lang called for action by the Governor. He said that the council had held up the two bills. Sir Philip answered that it was unlikely that the council would require more than a week for consideration by the special committees. The bills, however, may be held longer and, if so, the Governor, it is believed, may sign the authority.

JUGOSLAVS TO HELP FORMER CONVICTS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BELGRADE, Jugoslavia — New Jugoslav legislation provides for establishment of private societies for protection of prisoners when discharged at the expiration of their sentence, as well as of state institutions responsible for finding work for such men. Such a society has been founded at Belgrade.

Under paragraph 66 of the Criminal Law, the Ministry of Justice assists private societies out of the resources allotted annually by the budget.

Memorial to Hollis Burke Frissell Is Unveiled at Penn Negro School

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. HELENA ISLAND, S. C.—April 15 was a great day for the friends of Penn School and the people of this island. Two interesting events drew a large company.

First there was the unveiling of a bas-relief monument to the memory of Hollis Burke Frissell, a devoted friend of the school for many years, followed by the dedication of a fine new school building. The unveiling of the monument was conducted by the officers and friends of the school; the "blessing"—as they call it—of the new building was carried out by the Negroes of the island.

This island, which is one of a group on the coast of South Carolina, is easily reached now by a long bridge from Beaufort and a sandy road through the fields and marshes of the intervening Ladies Island. A short bridge gives access to St. Helena, which is about 18 miles long and from 4 to 6 miles wide. It is inhabited by nearly 4000 Negro farmers and fishermen, who originally spoke only the Gullah language.

It was a part of the first territory captured by the Union forces in 1861; and when the white owners fled, was taken by the Government, divided up into small farms and the Negro slaves, who had worked the large plantations ever since they were brought from Africa, became the owners. Separated for years by the tides and marshes from modern civilization, they remained a distinct and interesting group. The young people who left them for the North rarely came back, so that the islanders continued in comparative ignorance and kept up their primitive ways until white friends came.

The school was founded in 1862 and carried on for more than 40 years by two women, Miss Laura Towne and Miss Ellen Murray, missionary teachers from Philadelphia. It was taken over later by Doctor Frissell of Hampton Institute in Virginia, who saw here a wonderful opportunity for service and for demonstrating the effectiveness of the Hampton plan of agricultural and industrial education.

Dr. Frissell found two others to take up the work; and Rossa B. Cooley and Grace Bigelow House, after 25 years of continuous service, have made the Penn School, and the St. Helena community dependent upon it, a splendid illustration of what may be done by intelligent and faithful work to bring the abundant life to a primitive people.

The instruction is based on agriculture and the home industries needed by the boys and girls living on the island, and aims to train farmers, home makers, teachers and leaders of all kinds for the people.

The community service has for its objects better homes, health, sanitation, thrift, temperance, and the spiritual development of all the inhabitants. Such has been the success of Penn School that it is visited from time to time by educators, teachers and missionaries from many countries where they have similar problems.

BRITISH REVIVE SPONGE INDUSTRY

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The efforts which the Government is making to reëstablish on a scientific basis the once flourishing sponge industry of British Honduras (states the annual report) are proving successful. The experimental sponge cultivation beds have turned out well and one concession has been given out.

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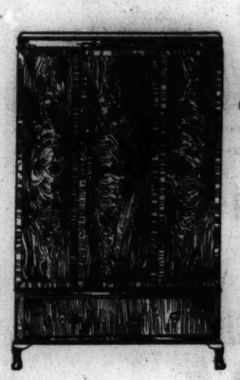

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

TROJANS WIN IN GREAT MEET

Defeat Stanford in Track and Field 69 Points to 62

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif., May 4—Two great teams battled it out for the Pacific Coast Conference (southern division) dual track and field championship here Saturday, with University of Southern California finally winning out over Stanford, 69 to 62. These two teams, which between them have held the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. title for six years, will again be the leading contenders for that championship.

Featuring a meet of brilliant performances was the new American record of 3m. 14.3s. set by Stanford's four-man team in the one-mile relay. This replaces the old American mark of 3m. 15.4s. set by a Stanford team last year. The intercollegiate 100-yard and 220-yard champion, Frank C. Wykoff '32 of U. S. C. and T. M. Dyer '31 of Stanford, divided honrs, each winning his favorite event. The times were 9.8s. and 21.3s.

Surprise strength in the javelin throw and weight events gave U. S. C. its margin of victory. The summary:

100-Yard Dash—Won by F. C. Wykoff '32, Southern California; H. M. Dyer '31, Stanford, second; R. M. Delby '33, Southern California, third. Time—9.8s.

220-Yard Dash—Won by H. M. Dyer '31, Stanford; F. C. Wykoff '32, Southern California, second; R. M. Delby '33, Southern California, third. Time—21.3s.

440-Yard Dash—Won by V. E. Williams '31, Southern California; L. I. Hables '32, Stanford, second; Arthur Woessner '32, Southern California, third. Time—48.2s.

880-Yard Run—Won by B. B. Eastman '33, Stanford; Victor Fitzmaurice '31, Southern California, second; W. P. McGeach '32, Southern California, third. Time—1m. 54.1s.

One-Mile Run—Won by C. J. Halstead '32, Southern California; R. N. Brown '32, Stanford, second; F. Y. Hamatt '32, Southern California, third. Time—4m. 23.2s.

Two-Mile Run—Won by E. F. Calhahan '33, Southern California; P. C. Aebersold '32, Stanford, second; C. C. Unruh '31, Southern California, third. Time—9m. 42.2s.

120-Yard High Hurdles—Won by R. P. Smith '31, Stanford; A. W. Nisbet '31, Stanford, second; J. P. Bills '33, Southern California, and Barry, Southern California, tied for third. Time—15.2s.

220-Yard Low Hurdles—Won by E. A. Payne '31, Southern California; A. W. Nisbet '31, Stanford, second; W. H. Carls '32, Southern California, third. Time—23.6s.

One-Mile Relay—Won by Stanford University (M. B. Shove '31, L. I. Hables '32, A. A. Hables '32, B. B. Eastman '33). Time—3m. 14.3s. (New American record).

Running High Jump—Won by D. A. McNaughton '33, Southern California, 6ft. 2¼in.; James Stewart '32, Southern California, second, 6ft. 1½in.; D. M. Blackman '32, Stanford, third, 6ft. ¼in.

Running Broad Jump—Won by R. A. Baroare '32, Southern California, 24ft. 11in.; A. J. West '31, Southern California, second, 23ft. 9¾in.; Selby, Southern California, third, 23ft. 2¼in.

Pole Vault—Won by W. N. Graber '33, Southern California, 13ft. 6in.; E. B. DeGroot Jr. '31, Stanford, and P. D. Chientos '32, Southern California, tied for second at 13ft.

16-Pound Shotput—Won by Nelson Gray, Stanford, 49ft. 2in.; R. H. Hall '32, Southern California, second, 47ft. 3¤in.; C. Grey '32, Stanford, third, 46ft. 9½in.

Discus Throw—won by Jones, Southern California, 153ft. 8½in.; N. A. McLeod '31, Stanford, second, 149ft. 11¾in.; R. H. Hall '32, Southern California, third, 147ft. 10½in.

Javelin Throw—Won by Kenneth McKenzie '33, Southern California, 191ft. 2½in.; A. W. Rav '32, Stanford, second, 186ft. 6¼in.; R. A. Rintala, Stanford, and A. G. Boeger Jr. '33, Stanford, tied for third, 180ft. 1in.

HARVARD CREWS WIN TWO MAJOR EVENTS

Harvard won the two major events in the regatta on the Charles River basin Saturday against Princeton and Massachusetts Institute of Technology. A big and strong varsity eight, ably stroked by Gerard J. Cassedy '33, ran out to about a four-length lead at the finish of the mile and three quarters in the time of 9m. 44 4-5s. Princeton nosed out Tech in 9m. 59 2-5s., and the Engineers were clocked in 10m. 2-5s. Harvard won the junior event in 10m. 6 3-5s. with Princeton second in 10m. 12 3-5s. and Tech third in 10m. 14s.

Tiger crews won the other two races, the 150-pound varsity eights and the freshman, with Tech placing second in each. The lightweights rowed a mile and five-sixteenths with the time as follows: Princeton, 7m. 32 4-5s.; Tech, 7m. 36 2-5s.; Harvard, 7m. 40 3-5s. The freshman times were Princeton, 9m. 56s.; Tech, 9m. 58 2-5s.; Harvard, 10m. 2-5s.

Six Records Go In Ohio State Relays

COLUMBUS, O., May 4 (AP)—Two unofficial world records, one national interscholastic mark and a trio of new Ohio marks were made at the eighth annual Ohio relays Saturday. The early events on the afternoon program were run in a downpour, but the showers lasted only a short time.

John A. C. Keller, Ohio State sophomore, unofficially lowered the world mark in the 120-yard high hurdles. His time of 14.3s. was 1-10th of a second faster than that of E. T. Thomson of Dartmouth in 1920. The mark, however, probably will remain unofficial, for he knocked over two hurdles. Lee H. Sentman, Illinois star and "Big Ten" champion, was second, a full 1½ yards behind Keller. The runners were against a cross wind.

Anchored by Keller, Ohio State set a world's record in the shuttle hurdle in 1m 16s., having established the previous record of 1m. 1.8s. in 1929. Keller in this event was timed at 13.9s.

By itself, Hamilton Collegiate Institute of Hamilton, Ont., set a new national mark in the preparatory school class by running the two-mile relay route in 8m. 15.6s.

Everett E. Utterback '31, of Pittsburgh and Hugh McC. Rhea '32 of Nebraska, knocked down two relay marks. Utterback leaped 24 feet in the broad jump. Rhea put the 16-pound shot 48ft. 10in.

The other relay mark fell in the university four-mile when Gould, Garrison, Woolsey and Evans of Illinois, clipped 2-10ths of a second off the old mark of 17m. 52.6s. made by Indiana in 1930.

T. E. Tolen Jr., University of Michigan flash, defended successfully his century record, making the 100 yards in 9.6s.

N. Y. UNIVERSITY TO HAVE NEW GYMNASIUM

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, May 4—Construction is to be started immediately on a long-awaited gymnasium for New York University, according to an announcement by Henry B. Fernald, chairman of the University Gymnasium Fund, at the formal opening of the university's centennial celebration today. Excavation work on the site near the Nichols Chemistry building on University Heights will start within a few days, Mr. Fernald said, although the formal groundbreaking exercises will not be held until University Heights alumni day, May 16.

The complete structure will be a modernly equipped five-story gymnasium, 210 feet long and 110 feet wide, to cost $875,000. Present plans call for the erection of one unit of the building with funds on hand, which amount to $158,250. This unit will be 125 feet long, 110 feet wide, and three stories high, and will contain two full-sized basketball courts, showers, lockers, reception rooms, study rooms and a student assembly.

KEEP RECORDS CLEAR OF DEFEAT

NEW YORK, May 4 (AP)—Jose R. Capablanca of Cuba and Isaac Kashdan of New York, first and second place winners in the international chess masters tournament, kept their records clear of defeat yesterday when they agreed to a draw in their final game. They played evenly for 20 moves, then the Cuban proposed a draw and Kashdan accepted. It was the second draw for Capablanca and left him with a record of 10 games in the win column and one in the lost. Kashdan finished with 8½ and 2½. He did not lose a game in the tournament, but played five draws. Each was recorded in the standing as a half game won and a half lost. Alexander Kevitz of New York defeated A. Edward Santasiere of New York in 50 moves to take third place with a 7-to-4 standing. The other four games scheduled yesterday were adjourned in the afternoon and were finished up in short order in the evening session. Israel Horowitz, New York, defeated Frank J. Marshall, New York, in 49 moves; Herman Steiner, New York, defeated I. S. Turover, Washington, in 59 moves, and Abraham Kupchick, New York, defeated Maurice Fox, Montreal, in 46 moves. The three winners tied for fourth place, each with 5½ won and 5½ lost. The remaining game resulted in a draw between Edward Lasker, New York, and Arthur Dake, Portland, Ore., in 62 moves.

LAURI TAKES LEAD

NEW YORK, May 4 (AP)—Onofrio Lauri of New York took the undisputed lead in the Strand Academy all-star pocket billiard tournament yesterday by defeating Marcel Camp of Detroit 125 to 94 in eight innings, while his rival, Andrew Ponzi of Philadelphia, was idle. Lauri has seven victories and one defeat, while Ponzi was won six games and lost one. The high runs yesterday were: Lauri 54, Camp 42. In the second game yesterday Arthur Woods of Pawtucket, R. I., defeated Joseph Diehl of Rockford, Ill., 125 to 88 in 14 innings. He had a high run of 40 to Diehl's 36. Ponzi and Lauri meet next in what may be the deciding game of the tournament, while Woods plays Camp.

MET. GOLF LIST OUT

NEW YORK, May 4 (AP)—The Metropolitan Golf Association handicap list, including 3637 players from 199 clubs, appeared Saturday without a scratch man. Four leading players, Eugene Homans, Maurice J. McCarthy Jr., Jess W. Sweetser and George Voigt, are given one handicaps, while Eddie Driggs, Pennington Miller-Jones and two British stars, Cyril Tolley and T. Philip Perkins, are rated at two.

TILDEN WINS, 6—2, 6—4, 6—2

TORONTO, May 4 (AP)—William T. Tilden 2d once again defeated Karel B. Koseiuh, Czechoslovakian professional tennis star, in one of their long series of matches Saturday night. Tilden won in straight sets by scores of 6—2, 6—4, 6—2. The lanky Philadelphian was in his best form, crashing over his cannonball service or a perfect placement whenever he was in serious need of a point.

MME. MATHIEU WINS TITLE

BOURNEMOUTH, Eng., May 4 (AP)—Mme. R. Mathieu, France's leading woman tennis player, who eliminated Betty Nuthall Friday, Saturday won the British women's hard court championship, defeating Mary Heeley in the finals 6—4, 6—4. Miss Heeley is a former English junior champion.

DUTRA BROTHERS WIN, 3 AND 2

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4 (AP)—Olin Dutra of Los Angeles and his brother, Mortie Dutra of Long Beach defeated Bobby Jones, Atlanta, Ga., and Leo Diegel, Agua Caliente, 3 and 2, in an 18-hole benefit exhibition match here yesterday.

COLLEGE RUGBY RESULTS

Harvard 14, Syracuse 6.

ARGENTINA IS SURE OF VICTORY

Has 52-Point Lead in South American Athletic Games

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., May 4 (AP)—Argentina clinched the victory yesterday in the seventh annual South American athletic championships, winning five events out of the seven run to bring its point total up to 125. Chile was second with 73 points. The meet still has two days to run, ending Tuesday, but there was no chance for Chile to cut down the 52-point lead in the remaining events.

The star Argentine distance runner, Zabala, set a new South American record for 10,000 meters in winning that event yesterday. Zabala ran the distance in 31m. 19s. to lead his teammates, Ribas and Alarcon and Plaza of Chile to the tape. The world's record for the distance, held by Paavo Nurmf of Finland, is 30m. 6 1-5 s.

Aldatz of Argentine won the 110-meter hurdles in 15.6s. Soruco of Chile finished second, Vallania of Argentina third and Travaglia of Brazil fourth.

Salinas of Chile won the 400-meter dash, beating out Dominguez of Uruguay, Rivero of Chile and Puglist of Brazil, who followed in that order. The time was 49.6s. The 100-meter dash went to Bianchilutti of Argentina in the comparatively slow time of 10.9s. Almeida of Brazil took second, Pina of Argentina third and Cardoso of Uruguay fourth.

Argentina won the final event on yesterday's program, the 400-meter relay in 43s. The relay teams of Brazil, Uruguay and Chile trailed the winners in that order.

MANY CADETS GIVEN ATHLETIC INSIGNIA

WEST POINT, N. Y., May 4—Indicating the wide interest in athletics at the United States Military Academy here, 140 of the 1200 cadets now enrolled won either letters, monograms or numerals during the past winter sports season in nine different athletic activities, according to Maj. P. B. Fleming, graduate manager of athletics. In the orders just issued Jack T. Malloy '31, North Adams, Mass., is awarded his third major A in basketball. He already has letters in football, track and baseball. Ray J. Stecker '32, Hazleton, Pa., won a second letter in basketball in addition to his football A, while Edward G. Herb '33, Revere, Mass., who also holds a football A, won his first letter in basketball.

Major A's were also awarded in fencing, which is a minor sport at West Point, to Gustave M. Heiss '31, New Orleans, La., and Morris O. Edwards '33, Salt Lake City, Utah, who composed the Army team which won the intercollegiate épée title last March. Heiss also won the individual épée championship.

Other cadets winning major A's in basketball are James C. Blanning '31, New Castle, Pa.; Orrin C. Krueger '31, Buffalo, N. Y.; Frank J. Besson Jr. '32, Washington, D. C.; Robin B. Epler '33, Hominy, Okla. Cadet Robert E. Eaton '31, Pettit, Miss., was awarded the major sports manager's insignia in basketball.

COLUMBIA VARSITY BEATS YALE, PENN

NEW YORK, May 4 (AP)—A Columbia varsity eight that already had proved its mettle under fire, rowed to victory Saturday over the untested crews of Yale and Pennsylvania on the Harlem River in the fifth annual Blackwell Cup regatta. It was the second Columbia victory of those five years and stopped a sweep of the river by Yale, which already had sent out three winning crews in the freshman, junior varsity and lightweight races preceding the major event.

Open water was showing between the light blue and dark blue boats as they slid past the judge's launch with Pennsylvania thrashing along three or four lengths back of Yale. Columbia rowed the 1¾ miles in 7m. 45.4s., fast time for the course.

Yale led Penn and Columbia in that order in the lightweight race, Columbia and Penn in the freshman race and Columbia and Penn in the junior varsity row. Its margin of victory varied from a length in the jarvee event to three in the freshman race.

The Columbia varsity was boated with Sykes at stroke, Capt. Carl M. Gandle '31 at No. 7, C. P. (Pete) Wagner '33 at No. 6, Harold L. Grafer '31 No. 5, E. P. Lozier '31 No. 4, R. L. (Bob) Ward '33 No. 3, C. R. Spiller '31 No. 2, and Henry Walter '31 bow. Leon Precistel '33 was coxswain. All of them are from or near New York.

Behind Goodale in the Yale boat were R. L. Anthony '31 of Touisset, Mass., at No. 7; Capt. James G. Rogers Jr. '31 of New York, at No. 6; James Knott '33 of Glen Cove, at No. 5; E. J. Easelatyn Jr. '32 of New York, No. 4; Etheredge Currie '32 of Detroit, Mich., No. 3; Lyman S. Goodbody '31 of Toledo, O., at No. 2, and Sheldon J. Foster '32 of Bridgeport, Conn., at bow. William F. Gillespie Jr. '31 of Stamford, Conn., held the tiller ropes.

Anderson had behind him, Charles H. Grotte '33 of New York, at No. 7, J. Richard Jordan '33 of Upper Darby, Pa., No. 6; Paul C. Sebastian '33, Lakewood, at No. 5; Dickson L. Barnhart '31 of Brooklyn, No. 4; Guy H. Curtis Jr. '33 of Franklin, Pa., at No. 3; Harry R. Davis Jr. '31 of Ambler, Pa., No. 2, and John Cadwalader Jr. '32, also of Ambler, at bow. John H. Mahaney '32 of Sharpsville, Pa., was the coxswain.

Halifax Defeats York at Rugby

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON, May 4—Magnificent "publicity" for 13-a-side professional football, so popular in northern England, and so seldom seen in the South, was provided here Saturday by the final match for the Rugby League Cup wherein Halifax defeated York by 22 points to 8 at Wembley Stadium. The game went with a bang from the first whistle to the last and even the most critical Rugby Unionites present were moved to great appreciation of Halifax's astonishing back play after the change of ends. Intricate, dazzling movements were carried through at top speed, the ball flashing hand to hand as man after man in blue and white jersey was sent crashing to the ground by York's amber and black stalwarts.

Literally there was not a dull moment and spectators who might have been excused for a certain lack of demonstrativeness since this final was an "all Yorkshire" affair, caught enthusiasm from the players and made enough noise for double their number.

The two periods of the game afforded striking contrasts. First York, definitely on top, thoroughly deserved its lead of 8 points to five at half time; then on resumption the balance of power swung right over so York was forced to defend almost continuously. The Halifax men crowded on increasing pressure as success came their way and darted rapierlike thrusts at all points in the loser's defense. Occasionally, too, they would try to bludgeon their way to the line by sheer weight. But most of the time they relied upon combination and speed and they produced both in sufficient measure to earn a cherished trophy very worthily for the third time in the club's distinguished career.

HALIFAX	YORK
Renton, f	f, Aspinwall
Norcliff, f	f, Johnson
Atkinson, f	f, Layhe
Rawnsley, f	f, Pascoe
Rees, f	f, Myers
Bland, f	f, W. Davies
Hanson, sh	sh, W. H. Thomas
Ivor Davies, fh	fh, Lloyd
Higgins, lw	rw, H. Thomas
Haigh, lc	rc, Rosser
Higgs, rc	lc, W. J. Davies
Brown, rw	lw, Jordan
Robert Davies, fb	fb, Owens

Score—Halifax 22 points, York 8. Scorers—Tries, Higgins 2, Bland for Halifax; H. Thomas 2 for York. Penalty try—Ivor Davies for Halifax. Placed goals—Adams 3 for Halifax. Drop goal—R. Davies for Halifax. Penalty goals—Adams for Halifax; Pascoe for York. Referee—J. Eddin, Swinton. Linemen—H. W. Bateman, Hull. Time—Two 40m. periods.

COLLEGE BASEBALL RESULTS

Annapolis 13, Drake 8.
Boston 15, Clark 3.
Bradley 17, St. Viator 14.
Brown 11, Conn. Aggies 5.
Chicago 10, Iowa 7.
Clarkson Tech. 4, St. Michaels 0.
Colgate 7, Penn. State 6.
Dartmouth 2, Harvard 0.
Georgia Tech 5, Georgia 3.
Holy Cross 9, Fordham 0.
Idaho 16, Oregon State 9.
Iowa State 4, Nebraska 1.
Illinois 3, Purdue 1.
Illinois College 6, Milliken 4.
Maine 14, Colby 12.
Maryland 6, West Virginia 5.
Mass. State 6, Middlebury 5.
Miami 22, De Pauw 2.
Michigan 4, Indiana 0.
New Hampshire 17, Lowell T. S. 11.
Northeastern 11, Newport N. T. S. 10.
Northwestern 9, Ohio State 7.
Providence 2, Springfield 1.
Rensselaer P. I. 5, St. Stephens 3.
R. I. State 14, Worcester P. I. 1.
Stanford 10, San Francisco 3.
St. Olaf 7, I. S. Teachers 5.
Trinity 3, Union 2.
Tufts 4, Bowdoin 2.
Wesleyan 7, Amherst 6.
Wheaton 14, Aurora 0.
Williams 2, Vermont 1.
Virginia M. I. 5, Virginia P. I. 3.
Wisconsin 8, Minnesota 4.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Baltimore	11	5	.688
Montreal	10	5	.667
Newark	8	7	.533
Toronto	9	8	.529
Rochester	7	8	.467
Buffalo	7	8	.467
Jersey City	6	10	.375
Reading	4	11	.267

RESULTS MAY 3

Montreal 3, Jersey City 1.
Newark 10, Buffalo 0.
Reading 12, Toronto 10.
Reading 7, Toronto 2.
Baltimore 5, Rochester 4.
Baltimore 5, Rochester 1.

COLLEGE POLO RESULTS

West Point 5, Princeton 2.
Yale 9, Pennsylvania M. C. 8.

YANKS AND A'S PRESS INDIANS

Cleveland's Powerful Attack Has Kept Club Out in Front

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cleveland	11	5	.687
New York	9	7	.563
Philadelphia	7	6	.538
Chicago	8	7	.533
Washington	9	8	.529
Detroit	8	9	.470
Boston	5	9	.357
St. Louis	4	10	.286

RESULTS MAY 2

Washington 6, Boston 2 (first game).
Boston 3, Washington 2 (second game).
Cleveland 3, Detroit 1.
Chicago 2, St. Louis 1.
New York at Philadelphia, rain.

RESULTS MAY 3

New York 8, Boston 3.
Philadelphia 3, Washington 1.
St. Louis 9, Chicago 5.
Cleveland 7, Detroit 4.

Although the pennant race in the American League is ever-changing, the leadership remains in the hands of the Cleveland Indians. The New York Yankees have forced their way to second place, and although dropped to third and at one time fourth during the week, are back again close behind the Indians. The champion Philadelphia Athletics, this time last week in the second division, are gradually climbing and right now are third. The Chicago White Sox, a poor seventh last week, have battled their way into the first division. The Washington Senators have slumped to some extent and dropped into the second division, but it is expected that they will not remain there long. Detroit, Boston and St. Louis follow in that order.

Beyond doubt the bright spot in Cleveland's playing during the week, was the game pitched by Wes Ferrell against the Browns, a no-hit, no-run performance. On Sunday, Ferrell won his fifth contest of the season by defeating the Detroit Tigers and unless we are greatly mistaken, is well on his way to the 30-victory mark for the year. The powerful attack which kept the Indians near the top most of last season, has continued right where it left off. If Manager Peckinpaugh can continue to get good pitching, the club will give the A's, Yanks and Senators plenty of competition before the final curtain has fallen.

Despite the fact that Babe Ruth was out of the lineup during the past seven days, the Yankees stayed right in the battle. Now the big left fielder is back in the game and with his return another tremendous punch has been added to an already powerful attack. Manager McCarthy has done well to keep the Yanks up there considering the mishaps that have kept his players on the bench. It is being whispered in Philadelphia, that the team the A's expect the most competition from is the Yanks. No doubt they are figuring right.

Connie Mack has turned his Athletics around and they are now heading for the leadership, providing, of course, that they can oust the Indians or possibly the Yankees. Al Simmons, who lead all American League regulars in batting last season, has hit his stride and usually gets two or three hits each game. George Earnshaw, who started off rather poorly, shut out the Yankees once in his usually fine form and is himself once again. George Walberg has shown vast improvement over last year. Bob Grove is as good as ever.

Good pitching and timely batting explains the success of the White Sox in recent games. At the beginning of the season Manager Bush would not say where he figured his team would finish at the close of the present campaign, but he did say, as managers usually do, that the White Sox would be right in there batting. That is just what they are doing. The club has uncovered an improved pitching staff, so much so that even the first division does not seem too high for the Chicago team.

The Senators, however, may push the white Sox out of their place in the standing. Manager Walter Johnson's players have slumped to some extent, but that must be expected once in a while. The club will not linger in the second division long. The Tigers, who were in the first division at one time last week, are much stronger than most fans think they are. The club's powerful attack, led by Dale Alexander, veteran first baseman, must not be forgotten. A "break" here and there in the team's pitching can put a hitting team like the Tigers right in the pennant race.

The Red Sox and Browns have been forced to bring up the bottom of the league. The Boston club has faced the most powerful clubs in the circuit since the opening of the season and will continue to do so for some time yet. It cannot be denied, however, that the Red Sox are somewhat improved over last year The Browns have shown very little power, either in batting or pitching, and the club seems destined to remain in the cellar.

COLLEGE TRACK RESULTS

Amherst 86, Worcester P. I. 49.
Carnegie 69½, Cincinnati 65⅔.
Coe 75 1-6, Carleton 55 5-6.
Dartmouth 88, Maine 47.
Iowa 106½, Chicago 28½.
Kansas 82⅔, Kansas Aggies 48⅓.
McAlester 89⅔, Hamline 41⅓.
New Hampshire 79⅔, Bates 55⅓.
New York 87½, Colgate 38⅔.
Oberlin 23⅓, Michigan Normal 106⅓.
Pennsylvania 67⅔, Yale 67⅓.
Penn State 69, Syracuse 66.
Princeton 95¼, Columbia 39¼.
Ripon 4½, Lawrence 2.
Springfield 98⅓, Middlebury 36⅔.
Trinity 70, Mass. State 56.
U. S. C. 69, Stanford 62.
West Point 80¾, Bowdoin 44¼.
Williams 89, Wesleyan 46.
Wisconsin 112⅓, Marquette 48, Carroll 9.

Fourteen Americans Among British Amateur Golf Entries

ST. ANDREWS, Scot., May 4 (AP)—Fourteen Americans are among the 171 entries announced today for the British Amateur golf championship beginning at Westward Ho, May 18, but only one of them is conceded much chance by the experts of retaining for America the title Bobby Jones won last year.

George J. Voight, New York golfing master, when he is good, is very, very good and entirely capable of walking off with the honor. Voight's first-round opponent is T. H. E. Bowman of Seacroft, who should afford little difficulty if the American plays at Westward Ho as he played at St. Andrews last year, when he gave Jones a great battle in the semifinals.

If Voight should fall by the wayside there still is a good chance that the cup would go back to America; but it would be in British hands. Cyril J. H. Tolley, who now lives in the United States, has entered the tournament. He plays under the colors of the royal and ancient club of St. Andrews and his victory would cause no glee in the United States.

The Westward Ho list is the smallest since the title was decided there in 1925. Two hundred and seventy-two were entered last year. Nevertheless, the 1931 representation contains many fine golfers and is widely scattered, entries coming from Canada, France, Argentine, Chile, the Malay states, Germany and Africa, besides the United States. The Canadian entry is T. G. Roberts, of Pine Ridge.

The American entry ranges through the usual tourist delegation. A college entry from Oxford, the veteran Joshua Crane and Douglas Fairbanks, who is forsaking the movies long enough to play a little golf.

The Star Spangled Club wielders include Frank Sweeney of Los Angeles, entered from the Addington Club; L. R. Phillips, La Cumbre, Calif.; Fairbanks, entered from Lakeside; Ross Thompson, Uniontown, Pa.; Tom Maguire, Stockdale, Calif.; Paul Azbill, an American resident of London; Douglas Grant, former Californian; E. J. Adden, Oakland, Calif.; J. H. Forsman, New York Athletic Club; Harry Scheftel, American member of the Oxford University team; R. B. Foster, an American business man living in London, and Charles Lewis, from Lakeside.

The American delegation is bound to be cut down after the first round as Forsman meets Scheftel, Foster and Lewis meet, and Hadden and Crane are paired. Doug Fairbanks's first-round opponent is J. R. Abercrombie of the Royal Liverpool Club, a good golfer.

Roger H. Wethered, former champion, is in the first quarter of the draw. Voight in the second with a group of British veterans, including Sir Ernest W. E. Holderness, while Tolley is in the third quarter.

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U. S. DAVIS CUP TEAM WINNER

Czechoslovakia, Ireland, South Africa and Italy Also Advance

By the Associated Press

MEXICO CITY, May 4—The youthful United States Davis Cup doubles team of Francis X. Shields of New York and Sidney B. Wood Jr. of the University of Arizona, carried the United States team into the second round of the Davis Cup play yesterday by defeating the Mexican combination of Ricardo Tapia and Manuel Llano in the deciding match of the tie. The score was 6—3, 6—3, 6—4.

The victory was the third straight for the United States. Shields and Wilmer L. Allison Jr. of Austin, Tex., won the opening singles matches on Friday. By defeating Mexico, the United States qualified to meet Canada in the North American zone final at Montreal May 21, 22 and 23. Two more singles matches remain, Shields meeting Alfonso Unda and Allison playing Ricardo Tapia on Tuesday. But after yesterday's victory they were reduced to the status of mere exhibitions.

In an exhibition match yesterday after the Davis Cup clash Allison, with a Mexican partner, Acosta, defeated Arnedo and Carlos Tapia, brother of Ricardo, 6—1, 11—9.

Shields and Wood, neither of whom had been members of the Davis Cup team before this year, formed an almost unbeatable doubles team. The New Yorker, a tall young player with a terrific drive, bore the brunt of the work. Wood was a trifle erratic at the net, but Shields more than made up for his few faults with fine net play and hard drives from the back court.

Ricardo Tapia, who is only 20, younger than either of his rivals, showed evidences of coming tennis greatness.

Shields won eight straight games on his own service without one break. Wood won his service four times and lost it twice. The turning point of the match came in the middle of the second set. With the score 4—3 in favor of the United States, the northerners broke through Llano, who previously had won all his service games, carrying the game to deuce three times and finally winning after a fine duel at the net between Shields and Tapia. Shields took the next game and the set on his service.

In the third set the Mexicans played hard, winning one more game than in either of the first two, but the enthusiasm was gone from their game.

BUDAPEST, Hun., May 4 (AP)—Italy defeated Hungary, 4 matches to 1, in their first-round Davis Cup tie by winning two singles matches yesterday. Baron Hubert L. de Morpurgo, Italian ace, defeated Emery Takáts in three straight sets to make the victory certain and A. Giorgio de Stefani took a close five-set match from Béla Kehrling.

Italy's doubles team Saturday defeated Hungary. Baron de Morpurgo and Conte A. Del Bono required four hard fought sets to defeat Béla Kehrling and Gabrovitz, 5—7, 6—3, 7—5, 7—5.

DUSSELDORF, Germany, May 4 (AP)—South Africa completed its Davis Cup triumph over Germany yesterday by winning the last two singles matches, played as exhibitions, for a clean sweep of the five matches. In the closing matches Raymond of South Africa, defeated Dr. J. P. Buss, and Kirby defeated Nourney. South Africa will meet Ireland, victor over Switzerland, in the second round.

After Friday's easy victories in the singles matches, the South African doubles team Saturday won in straight sets, 6—2, 6—3, 6—3. The German team was without the services of two of the foremost German players, Daniel Prenn being ineligible, and Dr. Heins Landmann withdrawing at the last moment.

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, May 4 (AP)—Czechoslovakia advanced to the second round of the European zone Davis Cup play yesterday by winning both of the last day's two singles matches from Spain for a 4-to-1 victory in the round. L. Hecht clinched the victory for Czechoslovakia by defeating F. H. G. Mair of Spain in four sets, 4—6, 6—3, 6—4, 6—4. R. Menzel captured the final match from Manuel Alonzo of Spain, 6—8, 6—2, 6—1, 6—3.

The Czechoslovakians next face Greece, which eliminated Austria.

Spain's doubles team of Maier and Alonzo Saturday defeated the Czechoslovakian pair, Mendel and Rohere.

MONTREUX, Switz., May 4 (AP)—Ireland made a clean sweep of its first round Davis Cup matches with Switzerland, capturing two more singles matches yesterday. The Irish team had clinched the right to meet South Africa in the second round Saturday with its third straight victory and yesterday's encounters were played merely as exhibitions.

E. A. Maguire of Ireland won a hard-fought five-set match from A. Aeschliman, 5—7, 7—5, 2—6, 8—6, 6—2, and G. Lyttleton Rogers defeated C. Fischer, 6—1, 2—6, 6—2, 8—6.

Ireland won both singles matches Friday, and Saturday Rogers and his teammate, Maj. C. F. Scroope, defeated Aeschliman and Fischer, 6—3, 5—7, 13—11, 6—2.

MICHIGAN SHUTS OUT INDIANA NINE, 4 TO 0

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., May 4—The University of Michigan defeated Indiana in a baseball game here Saturday, 4 to 0. Errors and the failure to bunch their hits cost the Hoosiers the game. Michigan played cool and consistent ball while Indiana's play was erratic. Claron Veller '31, who pitched the entire game for Indiana, struck out 11 men and was reached for only three hits and two bases on balls. W. V. Compton '31 pitched the entire game for Michigan, striking out four men with only seven hits being made against him and four bases on balls.

A. S. Superko '32, Michigan, got the first hit of the game when he singled into right in the third inning. With one he stole second, but Veller struck out the next two batters. Brandle was safe at second when Veller overthrew first in the sixth and scored when Veller overthrew third base on a grounder by J. A. Tompkins '32, Tompkins going to second. Veller took M. R. Hudson '32's grounder and threw out Tompkins at third. Diffley walked and was safe at third when Arthur Thomas '31, Indiana's third baseman, ran down Hudson trying to score on N. J. Daniels '32's grounder to third. Diffley scored when Thomas let Drabick's grounder roll through his legs and Daniels, who had gone to third on Thomas's error, scored when Drabick was safe stealing second.

Michigan's final score came in the ninth inning when Drabick singled to center and scored on Superko's double to right. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Michigan	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	4	4	2
Indiana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	6

Batteries—Compton and Diffley for Michigan; Veller and Rea for Indiana. Umpires—Jenson and Jenson. Time—2h. 5m.

NORTHWESTERN WINS FOURTH STRAIGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill., May 4—Northwestern University made it four straight in the "Big Ten" title race when it defeated Ohio State University, 9 to 7, in a baseball game here Saturday. John Kruft '32, Wildcat pitcher, performed well, striking out seven and getting by with seven hits. He also delivered two valuable hits, one for three bases. L. E. Oliphant '31, first baseman, led the attack with three hits, one a triple. H. Y. Crizevsky '31, catcher, also hit in timely fashion. For Ohio State A. A. Weisheimer '32, catcher, hit a home run in the sixth. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Northwestern	3	0	0	2	3	1	0	0	x	9	12	2
Ohio State	1	0	0	4	1	1	0	0	0	7	7	2

Batteries—Kruft and Crizevsky for Northwestern; Wrigley, Kermode and Weisheimer for Ohio State. Umpires—Meade and Matrstek.

DAW WINS IN BOWLING

CHICAGO, May 4 (AP)—Charlie Daw, Milwaukee bowler, has added a $500 diamond medal and $1500 in cash to the second place he won in the American bowling congress tournament at Buffalo recently. Daw knocked over 1840 pins to win the annual Louis P. Petersen individual classic, to defeat a field of 208 pinmen.

GIANTS PRESS ST. LOUIS CLUB

New York Pitching Improved—Braves Drop to Fourth Place

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	11	3	.786
New York	10	3	.667
Chicago	8	4	.611
Boston	9	7	.563
Pittsburgh	9	9	.500
Philadelphia	8	8	.429
Brooklyn	5	10	.333
Cincinnati	3	11	.143

RESULTS MAY 2

Boston at New York, wet grounds.
Pittsburgh 11, Cincinnati 8.
St. Louis 6, Chicago 3.
Philadelphia at Brooklyn, rain.

RESULTS MAY 3

Philadelphia 4, Boston 1.
Brooklyn 4, New York 3.
Pittsburgh 6, Cincinnati 3 (first game).
Cincinnati 10, Pittsburgh 5 (second game).
St. Louis 5, Chicago 4 (11 innings).

As the weeks slip by, the stronger teams in the National League come to the front and the weaker clubs drop behind. One week ago, today, April 27, the Boston Braves, under the able leadership of Bill McKechnie, were showing the way in the pennant race, pressed closely by the Chicago Cubs, St. Louis Cardinals and New York Giants. At the conclusion of Sunday's games, the Braves were in fourth position, at the bottom of the first division, with the Cards leading, the Giants second and the Cubs third, Pittsburgh held its place at the top of the second division, with Philadelphia, Brooklyn and Cincinnati following in that order.

The Cardinals, who look to be the champions they are, won five games during the week while losing only one. Pittsburgh handed the champions their only defeat. The strong pitching staff, on which Gabby Street bases his hopes of making it two straight pennants in the National League, has proven to be as powerful as ever. Grimes, Haines, Johnson and Rhem have given fine exhibitions of box work. Jim Bottomley, veteran first baseman, has apparently recovered from the batting slump which hovered above him during the World Series. Chick Hafey has signed his contract and is ready to go, but the playing of Orsatti in left field may force Manager Street to keep the recent holdout in reserve.

The Giants, the team that last season led the league in both batting and fielding, yet finished only third, probably because of a weak pitching staff, has proven to be one of the most powerful clubs in the circuit. John McGraw should be especially pleased over the showing of Fred Fitzsimmons, right-hander, in recent games. In past seasons, Fitzsimmons has always been a slow starter, unable to win consistently during the early part of the campaign. His showing to date, with perhaps his 2-to-1 victory over the Braves on Friday as the best, is proof that he has acquired early season effectiveness.

Led by their manager and second baseman, Rogers Hornsby, the Chicago Cubs are hot on the trail of the Cardinals and Giants. Hornsby is among the leaders in the National League as far as batting is concerned, and although there is a slump in one or two places in the Cubs' lineup, Hornsby's big stick more than makes up for them. Chicago was in second place this time last week, but when the team traveled to St. Louis for a series with the Cardinals, the trip was not very successful. One of the disappointments in the Cub attack to date . . . the hitting of Hack Wilson, who took home run honors away from Babe Ruth last season. Wilson has failed to connect with a homer so far.

Harry Seibold held the Phillies in check one week ago today, but after that the Braves were unable to get back into the winning column. The Boston club is in a bad batting slump. The Giants came forth with great pitching to stop the Braves in their tracks and since that series and all during it at the Polo Grounds, Bill McKechnie's players have been unable to get their eyes on the ball. Perhaps now that Red Worthington has returned to the lineup the story will be different.

The Pirates are riding along at the top of the second division and if any club up above should fall back, the Pittsburgh team will be right there to take its place. Manager Ens has a strong club, especially so now that the Waner brothers are going good again. The Pirates must not be forgotten, and with a few of the "breaks" they will be right up there. The Phillies have exhibited their powerful attack, but still could use more good pitchers. The pitching does look stronger than last year, however, and Manager Shotton may get his team near the top of the second division. The club does not appear powerful enough to reach the first division.

Brooklyn has somewhat recovered from its slump, but not entirely. The Robins do not belong in the second division and it is highly probable that they will not stay there long. Cincinnati has shown little or no power on the attack and is expected to remain at the bottom of the standing for some time.

CHICAGO WINS FROM IOWA AT BASEBALL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY, Ia., May 4—University of Chicago baseball players capitalized on the loose playing and poor pitching of the Hawkeye nine here Saturday afternoon to gain their first baseball victory over a Vogel-coached University of Iowa team in history, 10 to 7.

J. W. Carlsen '31, veteran Iowa hurler, was replaced in the first inning as the Maroons drove in three runs. J. R. Ingraham '32, W. H. Ricke '33 and F. D. Schaub '31, three others in whom, with Carlsen, most of Iowa's pitching hopes rest, had little better success.

Thirteen hits and five Hawkeye errors resulted in runs for the visitors. Roy Henshaw '33, exhibited a consistent brand of pitching for the Chicagoans throughout the contest, using chiefly his "submarine ball" to baffle batters.

Capt. J. A. Mowry '31 of Iowa made the first error of his collegiate career, allowing a Texas leaguer to slip through his hands in the seventh while the batter scampered around all four bases. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	3	0	1	0	0	1	3	0	2	10	13	3
Iowa	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	1	2	7	11	5

Batteries—Henshaw and Cahill for Chicago; Carlsen, Ingraham, Ricke, Schaub and Nelson for Iowa. Losing pitcher—Carlsen. Umpires—Campbell and McMahon. Time—2h. 35m.

STANFORD DEFEATS SAN FRANCISCO, 10-3

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif., May 4—Stanford's varsity nine concluded its 1931 season as it defeated the University of San Francisco team, 10 to 3, in a ragged game here Saturday. This gives Stanford a clear claim to the California Intercollegiate Baseball Conference championship, with a record of 15 victories and three defeats. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Stanford	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	10	10	0
San Francisco	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	8	7

Batteries—Johnson and Miller; Preston, Thompson and McArdle. Umpires—H. J. Nelson. Time—2h. 11m.

LIPTON TO KEEP SHAMROCK V

LONDON, May 4 (AP)—Sir Thomas Lipton refuses to part with the Shamrock V, his latest challenger for the America's Cup. The famed sportsman told the Daily Mail today in answer to a cabled report from the United States that he intends to race the Shamrock here this summer and has spent a considerable sum for alterations. A new hollow steel mast was fitted on her Saturday. "No, she is not for sale," he was quoted, "I don't mean to part with her."

COLLEGE LACROSSE RESULTS

Annapolis 12, Brown 2.
Dartmouth 2, Springfield 2.
M. I. T. 5, New Hampshire 2.
Syracuse 2, Harvard 1.
West Point 13, Union 6.
Yale 8, Cornell 2.

WISCONSIN DEFEATS MINNESOTA NINE 8-4

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis., May 4—A concerted attack in the fifth inning that netted five runs enabled University of Wisconsin to defeat University of Minnesota in a "Big Ten" Conference baseball game here, Saturday, 8 to 4.

A triple by James Smilgoff '33 and a sharp single by J. G. Plankey '32 with team mates on bases, were the chief factors in the rally that drove W. T. Mattson '32 from the box.

A home run by J. F. Poser '31, scoring Capt. M. C. Winer '31 ahead of him, accounted for two Badger runs in the first inning. A circuit drive by D. G. Beauchaine '32 and a three-base hit by E. W. Loose '31 figured in Minnesota's scoring. The Badgers solved two Gopher moundsmen for 16 hits, while Arthur Sommerfield '32 yielded 10. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Wisconsin	3	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	x	8	16	1
Minnesota	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	4	10	7

Batteries—Sommerfield and Griswold for Wisconsin; Mattson, Abbot and Riggs for Minnesota. Umpires—T. P. Schuler and M. A. Meyer.

ILLINOIS DEFEATS PURDUE IN 'BIG TEN'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAFAYETTE, Ind., May 4—G. A. Mills '32 bested C. O. Schupp '31 in a great pitchers' duel here Saturday afternoon as the University of Illinois defeated Purdue University, 3 to 1, in an intercollegiate conference game.

Mills allowed the Old Gold and Black only two hits, and two successive errors figured in Purdues' lone run. Schupp also pitched a good game, allowing only six scattered hits, but they came with men on bases to produce the winning runs.

Mills, in addition to turning in a great pitching performance, was the individual batting star of the day, getting a pair of two-base hits in four times at bat. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Illinois	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	3
Purdue	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3

Batteries—Mills and Chervinko for Illinois; Schupp and Duff for Purdue. Umpires—Rife and Mattoon.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Birmingham	12	7	.632
Memphis	12	8	.600
Atlanta	10	8	.556
Little Rock	9	8	.529
Nashville	9	9	.500
New Orleans	8	10	.444
Mobile	8	12	.400
Chattanooga	8	13	.333

RESULTS MAY 2

Atlanta 13, Mobile 7.
New Orleans 10, Birmingham 6.
Little Rock 13, Chattanooga 4.
Little Rock 8, Chattanooga 2.
Nashville 5, Memphis 0.
Memphis 7, Nashville 6.

RESULTS MAY 3

Nashville 4, Chattanooga 3.
Atlanta 9, Mobile 5.
Birmingham 8, New Orleans 2.
Memphis 10, Little Rock 0.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Paul	10	4	.714
Louisville	11	5	.688
Columbus	9	7	.563
Milwaukee	8	8	.500
Kansas City	7	9	.438
Indianapolis	6	9	.400
Toledo	5	9	.357
Minneapolis	5	10	.333

RESULTS MAY 2

Toledo 6, Milwaukee 4.
Indianapolis 15, St. Paul 4.
Minneapolis 7, Louisville 5.
Columbus 4, Kansas City 1.

RESULTS MAY 3

St. Paul 7, Louisville 1.
Milwaukee 3, Columbus 0.
Indianapolis 17, Minneapolis 11.
Kansas City 13, Toledo 6.

Facts About Major League Baseball Players—No. 15

MELVIN T. (MEL) OTT

New York Giants, National League

First played professional baseball with the New York Giants in 1926. Born in Gretna, La., March 2, 1909. A left-handed batter and right-handed thrower. Five feet 8in. in height, weighs about 160 pounds, and plays the outfield. Signed with New York in 1925 while playing semi-professional ball in Paterson, La. Was originally a catcher. His record:

	Games	Batting Average
1925—New York, National League	..	....
1926—New York, National League	35	.323
1927—New York, National League	82	.302
1928—New York, National League	134	.322
1929—New York, National League	150	.328
1930—New York, National League	148	.349

IDAHO WINS LOOSELY PLAYED BALL GAME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORVALLIS, Ore., May 4—University of Idaho took advantage of 11 errors made by Oregon State College and scored an easy 16-to-9 victory over the Beavers here Saturday afternoon.

The game was one of the most loosely played on the local diamond. Coach Ralph Coleman used five pitchers in an effort to hold the Vandals in check and were it not for continuous bobbles by his infield, the score might have been different.

Oregon State got one more hit than Idaho, but two of the Vandal's safe ones were home runs with men on base. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Idaho	0	1	2	3	1	0	3	1	5	16	12	5
Oregon State	0	1	2	0	0	2	1	3	0	9	13	11

Batteries—Daubert, Lichti and Risedale for Idaho; Woodward, Cate, Brown, Lundberg, Peterson and Keems, Mack for Oregon State. Umpire—Frisco Edwards, Salem. Time—2h. 35m.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	14	11	.560
Portland	15	12	.556
Sacramento	15	12	.556
Hollywood	14	14	.500
San Francisco	13	14	.481
Oakland	12	13	.480
Missions	12	15	.444
Seattle	12	16	.429

RESULTS MAY 2

Sacramento 5, Los Angeles 3.
Portland 5, Missions 4.
San Francisco 7, Oakland 1.
Seattle 13, Hollywood 10.

RESULTS MAY 3

Sacramento 4, Los Angeles 1.
Sacramento 6, Los Angeles 3.
Oakland 4, San Francisco 2.
San Francisco 8, Oakland 1.
Seattle 3, Hollywood 0.
Hollywood 5, Seattle 3.
Missions 6, Portland 2.
Portland 8, Missions 2.

COLLEGE GOLF RESULTS

Harvard 8, Holy Cross 1.
Indiana 13, Purdue 5.
Minnesota 12, Carleton 6.
M. I. T. 3, Worcester P. I. 3.
Penn State 3, West Point 3.
Williams 7½, Brown 1½.
Yale 7½, Williams 1½.

ONTARIO NETS BIG PROFITS FROM LIQUOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—A gross trading profit of $11,162,858, and a net trading profit of $8,373,352 was secured by the Liquor Control Board of Ontario during 1930, according to the report just issued. The board paid to the Government $15,500,000 as customs duties, excise duties, malt duties, beer gallonage and sales tax, including other sources of revenue estimated at $942,614 the total profit of the board was $9,315,967.

Canceled liquor permits totaled 1823. Three breweries discontinued operations during the year, leaving 31 in operation. There were 52 licensed wineries operating.

COLLEGE TENNIS RESULTS

Bates 5, Maine 4.
Brown 6, Springfield 3.
C. C. N. Y. 8, Conn. State 0.
Colby 5, Boston College 4.
Harvard 9, Cornell 0.
Illinois 8, Purdue 1.
Iowa 6, Drake 3.
Kansas 5, Iowa State 1.
Longwood C. C. 8, Dartmouth 1.
M. I. T. 5, Holy Cross 4.
Northwestern 9, Indiana 0.
Tarkio 5, Monmouth 3.
Tufts 5, Vermont 2.
Williams 6, Hamilton 0.
Worcester P. I. 4, Trinity 3.
Yale 9, Wesleyan 0.

YOUNGSTOWN SHEET LOSS

Youngstown Sheet & Tube reports for the quarter ended March 31 net loss of $822,909 after interest, depreciation, etc., contrasted with net profit of $2,516,706 in the first quarter of 1930, equal, after dividend requirements on the 5½ per cent preferred stock, to $1.92 a share on the 1,300,000 shares of no-par common stock.

HARVARD FIRST IN TWO TRACK MEETS

Harvard's track and field teams won the second annual Greater Boston Intercollegiate freshman and varsity meets at the Harvard Stadium, Saturday, the varsity team winning with 103 2-3 points, while the freshmen totaled 108½ points. In the varsity Northeastern was second with 40 5-6 points, Boston College, third, with 37; Massachusetts Tech, next with 27, Boston University had 7½ and Tufts failed to score. M. I. T. freshmen were second to Harvard in the yearling meet with 64 points, Boston College had 25 2-5 points, Northeastern 18 2-5 points, Tufts had 4½ and B. U. 3 1-5.

Several records were broken but many were disallowed because of a high wind. Those allowed were 12ft. 11⅛in. in the pole vault by Oscar Sutermeister of Harvard; 6ft. 1in. in the running high jump by George Kuehn of Harvard; and 185ft. 9¼in. in the javelin by Vic Harding of Harvard. Competition was unusually keen all through the track events.

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Owners having property to dispose of are advised to include same in one of these sales, as it is a well known fact that better prices are realised under the hammer than can be obtained by private treaty or cash over the counter offers. On the other hand, strange though it may seem, the auction room is the cheapest place to buy, simply because it is a case of one person buying what another wishes to sell, thereby cutting out all intermediate profits.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

A Home That Went A-Journeying

By REBA MAHAN STEVENS

"I DON'T like the idea, my dear—I don't like the idea one bit," said Mr. Wren, very soberly and positively. "It looks to me far from wise to build a nest in such a strange place. No telling what may happen."

Jenny, his neat little wife, cocked her head first on one side and then on the other. She looked up and down, this way and that, and into every corner of the shed, but answered not a word.

"I have heard of nests being built in every sort of odd place," went on Mr. Wren, rather provoked at his wife's silence, "but never in an automobile—never. It has not been our custom to choose out-of-the-way corners for our homes and I don't think we should begin now. Why not look over the new house on the clothes post and see how we like that?"

Jenny pulled and tugged at the raveling of cord she had just spied hanging from a nail overhead and said nothing.

Mr. Wren flew up into the apple tree and tilting far out on a branch sang a song to Jenny. He poured all his heart into it—his small body swelled and swayed with the music. It was such a beautiful song, and such a loving song! Then he came flying back to her.

"My dear—really it is a very unwise plan—let's give it up. I should be greatly worried to think of you in such a place."

Jenny's Choice

But Jenny, it seemed, had set her heart on building their nest in the cozy little spot she had found behind the shabby automobile curtains, and in the end, despite all Mr. Wren could say, there it was built. Although so quiet and shadowy, it was not a lonely place. Neither Mr. Wren nor Jenny would ever have chosen a home too far away from people, for more companionable little creatures never lived Jenny, sitting on her tiny speckled eggs, could peep out and have a full view of the kitchen porch and keep an eye on all the goings-on of the dooryard; and what was more, every day she had the excitement of watching Farmer Tom hop into the shiny new car in the other end of the shed and go driving off this way or that. Yet she was so snugly tucked away that no one would ever have guessed a happy little bird was sitting close by peering out with sharp, inquisitive eyes.

By and by, instead of four tiny eggs there were four wee baby birds in the nest. Then—oh, then—such a to-do as Mr. Wren did make. Every single day while Jenny had been sitting there keeping the eggs nice and warm he had sung to her, but this morning he sang faster, and he sang louder, and he sang more beautifully than ever before. Soon, however, and very soon, too, there was more than singing to be done. Four wide open mouths were to be fed—and what an amazing amount of food it took! Even Mr. Wren was surprised.

"I think I never saw children eat so much," he said, as he rested for a moment on the edge of the nest. "I hope the crop of insects and worms holds out, my dear." And away he flew to the garden, determined that no child of his should want for food if he could help it.

Jenny was alone with her babies one morning when Farmer Tom came into the shed and, instead of hopping into the shiny new car as usual, walked straight up to her hiding place. He took hold of the old car and gave it a shake that left Jenny breathless with fright.

"Just the thing!" he laughed. "Why didn't I think of it before? Potatoes and cabbage and roasting ears won't hurt these old seats, and I can pile in bushels of them when I go to market."

Poor little Jenny! When Mr. Wren came back, bringing a beautiful fat worm, she had hardly the courage to tell him what had happened. When she did manage to make him understand he shook his head sadly.

"I feared as much!" he said. "What is to be done I do not know."

Jenny remembered Farmer Tom's kind face and his jolly laugh.

"I don't believe," she said, hopefully, "that Farmer Tom will let anything happen to our babies. He has children of his own, you know."

"He won't get them into trouble on purpose," agreed Mr. Wren, "but he doesn't even know they are in there."

Surprise for Farmer Tom

"We will tell him," declared wise little Jenny. And she did. Each time Farmer Tom came into the shed she came out from her hiding and scolded him saucily, making such a fuss and splutter that he was not long in finding out what she had hidden away behind the curtains of his old car.

"Well, well!" he laughed, "to think now of any bird being smart enough to build a nest in that tight corner. It couldn't be safer."

Jenny, sitting overhead on a wire, watched him closely, listening to every tone of his voice, and she felt greatly comforted by it.

"Don't worry, Jenny Wren," he told her. "Those babies of yours couldn't be in better hands. A few rides, back and forth between the farm and town, won't hurt them. I shouldn't wonder if they will even like it. And you'll get a bit of rest while they are gone."

If the little wrens remembered one-half their father and mother told them about how they were to behave on these trips they were very clever children indeed—all the "Do's" and the "Do not's," the "Must's" and "Must not's." Perhaps they remembered better than anything else the promise of the good things they were to have to eat when they came home, if they acted nicely while away.

When Farmer Tom drove out of the yard on his first trip, Mr. Wren and Jenny flew down the road behind him for some distance, and then sat side by side on a topmost branch, looking after him as he disappeared from sight.

"I hope everything will be all right," said Mr. Wren, anxiously. "It will—of course it will," bravely answered Jenny. "Why, Mrs. Farmer Tom's babies go out in the car all the time and never seem the worse for it. I'm sure I feel quite proud to think my children are having the advantages of travel so early in life!"

What the litte wrens did for amusement all the time they were waiting for Farmer Tom to do his errands in the village no one ever knew but they came home in a good humor and with the keenest of appetites. Each day it was the same. Farmer Tom loaded in his fresh vegetables and away they went, Mother Wren calling her final directions after them and Father Wren singing a good-by song that was beautiful to hear.

But at last, one day, Farmer Tom had to make his trip without them for every single baby had been brought out of the nest at dawn and started on the flying lessons. This, they thought, was going to be even more fun than riding to market. "And much safer," thought their parents. To tell the truth, both Mr. and Mrs. Wren felt a bit relieved now that the daily trips were over.

"It turned out all right," said Mr. Wren, "but I will confess I felt very doubtful at first. Farmer Tom, I must say again as I've said many times of late, is a fine man—a very fine man!"

"Yes, Farmer Tom is a very fine man," agreed Jenny. "To be sure he is. But so far as that goes, I have observed that there are a great number of fine people in this world of ours. Sing us a song, Mr. Wren!"

So Mr. Wren sat far out on the branch and sang, and sang, and sang, while his happy little wife listened, wondering how anything could possibly be sweeter, and his children gazed proudly up at him, wondering how he did it and liking his song even better than they had liked Farmer Tom's merry whistle.

Why Pansies Have No Perfume

Have you ever noticed that, beautiful as pansies are, they have no perfume like the lilies and roses?

There is an old legend which tells us that long, long ago when pansies grew wild in the grain fields they had a sweet scent which rivaled that of the lilies and the roses.

Because they were so sweet people grew very fond of them. From far and wide they came seeking the fragrant blossoms with the funny faces.

And, as they came in search of the pansies, they trampled down the wheat which should have gone right on growing to furnish flour for bread.

By and by it came to the ears of the pansies that folks were hungry because the wheat, which was to make their bread, had been trampled under foot.

So the pansies in the wheat fields talked the matter over and agreed to ask the Ruler of the Flower Kingdom to take away their sweet scent, of which they had always been so proud. The Queen was moved by their self-sacrifice and granted their request. The wheat grew again and folks had plenty of bread. But from that day to this the pansies have no sweet perfume to draw us to them, only their quaint funny faces.

They are still well-beloved in spite of their lack of scent. Their beauty seems to increase with the passing years. Perhaps all this is so because they were willing to give up something very dear to them in order to make others happier.

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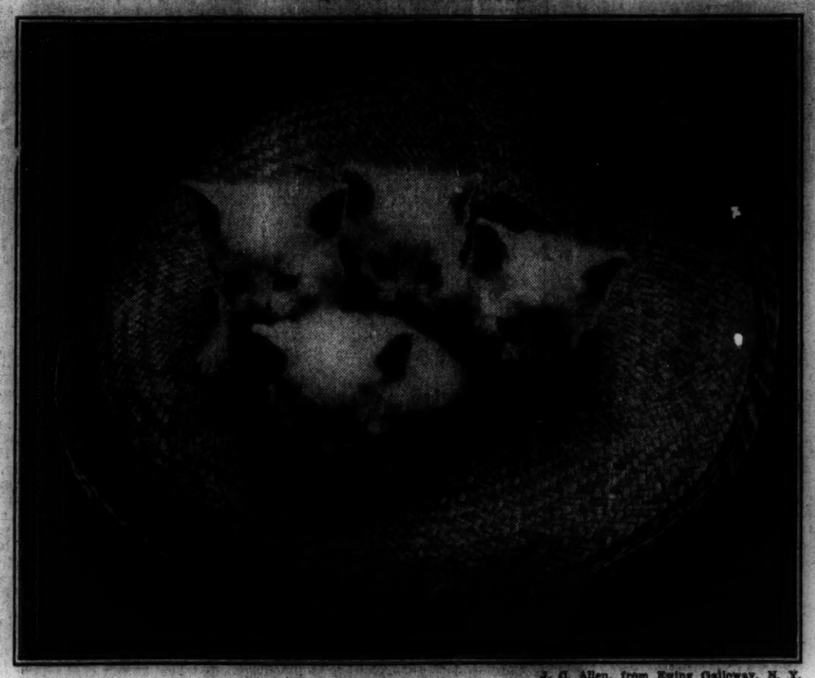

WHAT CAN IT BE? J. C. Allen, from Ewing Galloway, N. Y.

These kittles have found themselves deposited in a quiet, unusual nursery. It is all very strange! And what is that odd-looking object there in the grass? "Perhaps I'll investigate," says Twinkletoes—"and perhaps not."

A HAMPER-FULL OF FROLIC Wide World

These Samoyede puppies had their picture taken at the Farmingham Kennels, near Godalming, England. They posed very well, and no doubt enjoyed a good romp as a reward.

Building History in Brick

"THE mason was here today fixing the fireplace, Uncle Eric." Bobbie greeted his uncle with the news almost before the latter had had time to lay aside his hat and topcoat on his return from the office.

"Well, that's fine," responded Uncle Eric, heartily. "So it's all ready for the fire."

"Yes, but we mustn't make one yet, the man said; not until the mortar is dry. I should think the heat would help dry it, wouldn't you, Uncle Eric?"

"Probably it would help it along too fast. Make it contract and pull away from the bricks."

The two were standing before the newly repaired fireplace, Uncle Eric looking critically at the new bricks the mason had laid in the chimney back. "Seems like a pretty good job to me; what would you say, young fellow?"

Nine-year-old Bobbie, proud at being so appealed to, agreed with his uncle's opinion. "And I found out why the man was so long in getting started on it," he continued. "It was because he had to order a special kind of brick—fire bricks, he called them. What are fire bricks, Uncle Eric? I thought brick were—well, just bricks."

"No, you're wrong there," laughed his uncle. "There are almost as many kinds of bricks as there are uses for them. And some of them are about as old as anything made by human hands."

"Whew! How old would that be?" Bobbie's eyes shone with excited interest.

"Well now, let me think." Uncle Eric seated himself in an easy chair beside the empty fireplace, and Bobbie perched on the hearth rail. "First, you tell me the earliest reference to brick you can remember having come across."

Bobbie Remembers

Bobbie thought hard for a long moment, then suddenly his face brightened.

"I've got it, Uncle Eric—the Egyptians ordering the Children of Israel to make bricks without straw!"

"Good for you, sonny! I hoped you'd think of that. But the Bible tells us of even earlier uses of brick than in the Children of Israel's time. It's practically certain the Tower of Babel was built of brick, and so were the walls of the ancient city of Babylon. We're sure about the Babylonian wall, because part of it has been unearthed, and bricks 13 inches square and three inches thick were discovered among the ruins.

"Not so very long ago, Ur of the Chaldees, Abraham's city, was excavated; and bricks were found inscribed with pictures and ancient writings that tell us about the lives of people 6000 years ago."

"Much later, about the beginning of the Christian era, the Romans made bricks that were not only very strong and useful, but beautiful as well. They covered them with glaze in different colors, and used them to decorate their buildings and pavements."

"Why, it seems as if people have always made bricks, doesn't it, Uncle Eric?"

"Just about—or from the beginning down to about the fourth century. And from then until the twelfth or thirteenth century man seems to have lost the art. It was revived first in Holland; then in England and in Germany. And all the time clear down to the nineteenth century, bricks were made entirely by hand."

"I've always liked bricks, somehow," Uncle Eric continued. "I like brick houses, and the soft colors in old brick walls and pavements; I even like brick chimneys. I like bricks because they last! They're made, you know, of clay. And clay is ancient rock that has been broken down by weathering or some other force. Even granite becomes clay, in time.

"And man has learned to take this clay and mould and bake it until, in some instances, it's more enduring than the original rock. For a well-burned brick will resist fire and water, and actually improves under exposure to the weather. Fire-bricks, which were what started us off on this subject, have to be this extremely hard sort, so that they'll resist the terrific temperatures to which they are exposed."

Making Bricks

"But tell me about how they used to make bricks by hand, Uncle Eric."

"Well, first they gathered the clay they were going to use in great heaps and let it 'weather' for a time. Then it was spread out and 'tempered' by being trodden by men's feet until it was just the right consistency to bake."

"Sounds more like mixing dough for bread than making bricks!" Bobbie chuckled.

"The very earliest bricks were actually shaped by hand, but later the pugmill was invented."

"Pugmill? Was it as funny as it sounds?"

"No. It was just a sort of wooden tub fitted up with an iron spindle with knives attached. The turning of the spindle caused the knives to temper the clay and also to force it out through a rectangular hole at the base of the tub. As the clay was forced out through the hole, a man with a spade would cut it off in pieces just the size of a brick.

"These brick-shapes of soft clay were sanded, laid in moulds and dried and burned. Originally, the drying was done entirely by air and sunlight, and took from three to six weeks. But now the drying's done by live steam or hot air.

"The burning takes place in ovens or kilns. From Roman times until the eighteenth century, small, brick-built ovens with fires of coal or wood were used. That was a pretty slow method, because the ovens wouldn't hold so very many bricks at a time, and after baking they had to cool before they could be taken out and others put in. But now they have more up-to-date kilns.

"My, that's interesting, Uncle Eric. I mean, not only about the bricks themselves, but about the people 'way back in Old Testament times, and later, knowing how to make them. It makes them seem just like the people we see every day—knowing they walked on brick pavements and lived in brick houses just like ours!"

The Amazing Maisie

NOBODY ever knew what Maisie Wilson was going to do next. Ever since she had been a tiny girl she had been doing surprising things, and now that she was 11½, or "half-past eleven," as Daddy said, she was still doing the unexpected. In the kitchen Maisie had prepared so many little surprises that Mother called her "The Kitchen Fairy," but Daddy's name for her was "The Amazing Maisie," and since her surprises did not belong only to the kitchen, Daddy's seemed the better name.

Maisie loved anniversaries and special days because they gave her abundant opportunity for her surprises. Christmas, Valentine's Day, birthdays—all had been splendid, but looking back at them Maisie decided May Day had been almost the best of all. Her May baskets had had tiny candies or wee dollies or little notes tucked away under the flowers, and she had even left an apple pie in a gayly beflowered market-basket for old Mr. Smith's May basket. She was teaching her two younger sisters about the pleasure of surprising people a day, but the younger girls can do that without me if I help them get things planned and ready the day before, so I am going to give Aunt Polly my day instead and just gather the wild flowers for Mother that she loves."

"Maisie Wilson, whatever are you talking about?" demanded Janet. "How can you give days away?"

"Yes, and why are you going to give a present to Aunt Polly on Mother's Day. She hasn't any children, so she isn't a mother," Doris wanted to know.

"That's just it," said Maisie earnestly. "She hasn't any children to do nice things for her on Mother's Day, but I've heard lots of people say she is just like a mother to all those roomers and boarders she has. And she has always been so good to all of us children in the neighborhood that we've all called her 'Aunt Polly.' Mother says Aunt Polly has the mother-heart, and because I love her I want to give her my day."

"But how can you do that?" Janet persisted.

"She's always so busy, you know, with her roomers and boarders," explained Maisie, "that I am going to ask her to let me come over on Mother's Day and help her every bit I can, making beds, and helping with dinner and dishes and all. Then she will have more time to do just as she pleases on Mother's Day.

"You do think of the nicest things, Maisie!" declared Janet. "My mother hasn't any girls to help her but me, so of course my day belongs to her. I am going to help her all I can, just as you are Aunt Polly, so that she may have more of Mother's Day to enjoy too."

"And I too am going to give my mother a day on Mother's Day," planned Doris, "and lots of other days as well."

A New Day

A day is like a present
Shining new and bright,
It brings you joy and laughter
If you use it right.

A day is full of hours
And merry minutes, too,
With even little seconds
Made specially for you.

A day is meant for friendship,
For happy work and play;
There's nothing quite so thrilling
As each new shining day.

LYDIA LION ROBERTS.

Mail Bag

Zoological Gardens, London, England.

My very dear cousin Scroggins:

So much has occurred since my last letter to you appeared in the Mail Bag, that I felt I must really write again.

The most important (to me) is that I have brought my family all the way along walls and tree branches from the Zoo to my friend's garden (I am writing this from her kitchen window sill now); she has made us very welcome. It is a little more secluded, and squirrels do like privacy sometimes—particularly when bringing up a family.

My friend keeps a bag of nuts for us on a dresser shelf—I have noted its position and when she is out I have been allowed to help myself. When she finds it out she laughs and says, "Oh, you greedy fellow," but she can't really think so because she digs into a deep canister and gives me some wonderful crisp crackers. Oh, Cousin Scroggins, have you ever tasted crisp crackers! They are fine, and the crunchy noise they make when nibbled is like music to my ears.

There is a boy here named John, a nephew of my friend; he is so charming he might almost—only almost—be a squirrel. He comes into the garden with his pockets full of nuts, and my wife and sons and I sit on the wall or a tree trunk and he feeds us all in turn. Do you know any boys like that?

Next door there is a dog named Bob (a shaggy old English sheepdog) and a family of cats, Mr. and Mrs. Timmy. I am great friends with them all, especially Bob, and I often sit on the top of his kennel, where he shares his biscuits with me. You know, dear Cousin, he is really a wonderful dog. Mrs. Timmy likes his biscuits too, but they are very hard for cat-teeth—so what do you think? Bob breaks them up and pushes the small pieces with his paws. And a still more wonderful thing is this: when Mr. and Mrs. Timmy want to go out together, Mrs. Timmy brings all her kittens into Bob's kennel and he looks after them.

Bob has such lovely brown eyes, and he is so kind and benevolent that I am often tempted to leave my sons in his care—but Mrs. Bushy Greytail is not very keen about the arrangement and I do not urge the matter.

By the way, dear Cousin, my two youngsters are nearly as big as I am, and they have learnt to bury their nuts. The difficulty is, they have so many places of storage that when my friend does her gardening she finds their larders in every flower bed!

Do write and tell me all your delightful news; I am so interested in your human friends as well as Fib and Florrie and Levi and all the other dear ones on Boston Common.

And now, dear Cousin, au revoir. With many flicks and waves of the tail to you and Mrs. Scroggins,

Your affectionate English cousin,

Bushey Greytail.

Brooklyn, New York

Dear Editor:

The Mail Bag is just wonderful! Every time I read it I wish someone would send me a letter. My favorite subject is nature study. I just love it.

I am very fond of Snubs, Waddles, the Children's Corner, the Children's Page, the Young Folks' Page, the Milly-Molly-Mandy stories, to be sure, and especially the Sunny Hours stories. Before I ever heard of the Mail Bag I always wished someone would send me a letter, but never dreamed of getting letters from other parts of the world.

We live across the street from the Children's Museum. I am a member of its clubs. It's lovely there. In one building of the museum is a lecture room, where they show moving pictures and have the meetings of the clubs. There are two clubs, one is called the Tree League and the other Museum League. I belong to the Tree League. There is a loan division and library in this same building. I spend a good deal of time in the library when out of school. I just love to read. There is also a Scout room.

Across the street from this building is another building where there is a bird room, a junior room for little children, and a volcano room.

Hoping I may hear from children from all parts of the world, and with much love to the Mail Baggers and the Mail Bag Editor, Evelyn L.

[What is a "volcano room," Evelyn? It sounds quite brisk and exciting.—Ed.]

Derby, England

Dear Editor:

I went to Sunday school when I was 2 years old. I have a little garden and two crocuses are out in it.

Daddy made my brother Geoffrey and me a little wooden house in our field and we play in it. I have two Milly-Molly-Mandy books and I hope there will soon be another one. I love Snubs.

With love to the Mail Bag,

Sheila C.

The Editor wishes to thank the following for their letters:
Mary H. R., Washington, D. C. (Thank you for sending the verses, Mary.)
Marguerite Horton.
Jon B., Boxmoor, Herts, England.
Tommy T., Bend, Ore.
Geoffrey C., Mickleover, Derby, England.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Rhyme Book Puzzle, published April 27:

JUMPING JOAN
COCK-HORSE
TOM TUCKER
JACK HORNER
BO-PEEP
JACK HORNER

JUMPING JOAN
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THE HOME FORUM

"Thoughts for a Young Man"

SOMETHING over eighty years ago a man who had won honor as a lawyer, an educator, and a statesman stood before an assemblage of young men about to take their places in the world and told them what he considered important in life. Temperance at all times, as a safeguard to health and character, was one point he made. Independent thinking, another. "Each one should survey the universe," he urged, "and comprehend his marvelous relation to it." Deploring what he felt to be a caste feeling that counted certain occupations superior to others, he counseled his young men to beware of spoiling "a good cobbler by becoming a poor lawyer." "Let the young man remember," he said, "there is nothing derogatory in any employment which ministers to the well-being of the race." It is, instead, the attitude "that is carried into an employment that elevates or degrades it. . . . The ploughman that turns the clod may be a Cincinnatus or a Washington, or he may be brother to the clod he turns."

This deep-dyed pioneer into realms of thought then bade his young men enrich their sense of the bounty of God by learning to appreciate the beauty of sky and flower. "We might have eaten and drunk and worked in a drab-colored universe as well as in this scene of ever-varying splendor," he reminded them; but instead, the Giver saw infinite loveliness as man's environment. Yet, learning to appreciate this beauty, he counted but stepping-stones to a greater and more enduring appreciation. There is a higher and holier world than that of visible beauty, he told his young men. "A moral sublimity," he called it. And "we find ourselves endued with susceptibilities which affiliate us to all its purity and all its perfectness."

For many years, the name of Horace Mann has been carved on the lintels of new school buildings and included in lists of those who have labored greatly for social betterment. Far were the reaches of his fame; yet each foundation stone of success which he laid for his young men, that day some eighty years ago, had been quarried from his own rugged experience. The character written in his face, the light of earnestness that glowed in his eyes, the hint of tenderness in his quiet smile—these were records of a sturdy idealism, a courage that overcame unusual hardship and won through to honors, without bitterness.

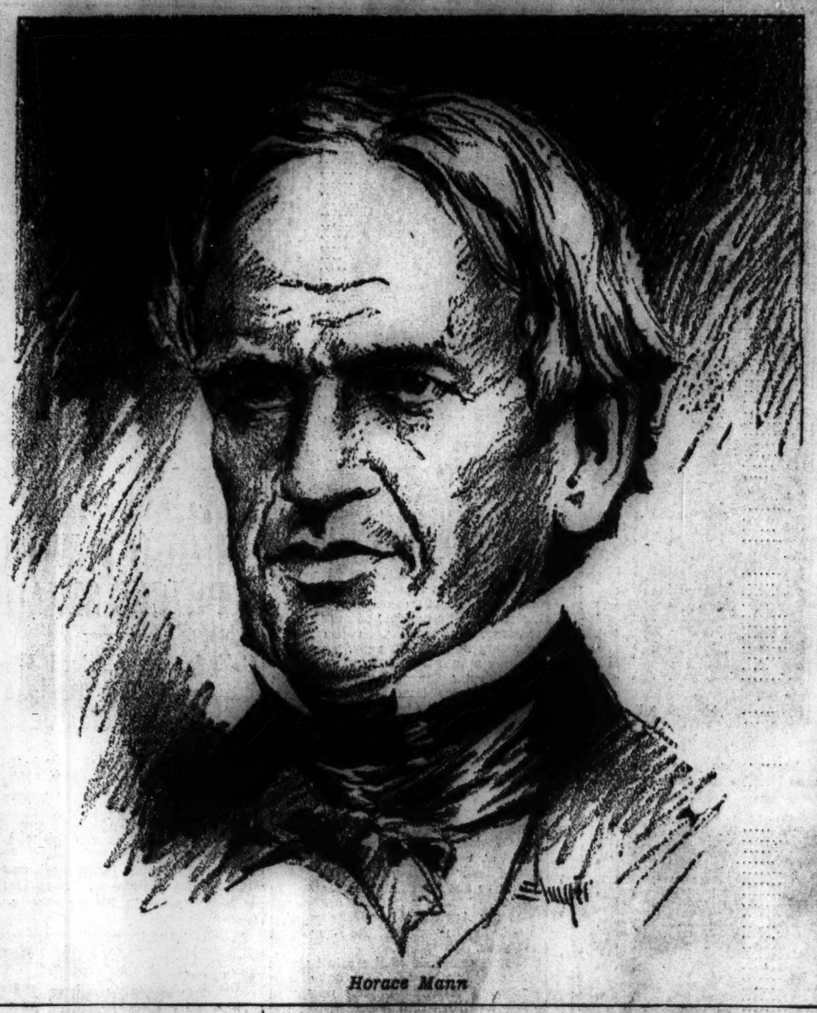
As a boy, this great American educator lived in the smallest school district, having the poorest schoolhouse and the lowest paid teacher in his state; and until he was fifteen he had never been to school more than eight or ten weeks in a year, sometimes less than six. He confesses to a childhood of unremitting and all too heavy toil, due to poverty. Books to his hand were few and meager in content. Many a time when he needed play, little Horace was earning his school books by braiding straw.

Did that hunger to be taught more about the beauty of human experience urge him on to the point where he could reach back a helping hand to those who followed? "How often when a boy did I stop . . . to gaze at the glorious sunset, and lie down upon my back at night on the earth to look at the heavens," he has said. But these beauties were not mentioned to him, and the sensitive lad could only store them away unexpressed. He always felt that he had been "born to sing," that but for a burden of toil and a teaching that held this loveliness to be "contraband articles to be dumped overboard," he might have been an artist or a poet. "Such youthful buoyancy as even severity could not repress was our only dancing master," is one of his wistful comments.

As all the world knows, later, by dint of towering work, he prepared himself and entered Brown University, from which he graduated in 1819 with high honors. Active in law and politics, for many years a truly great member of the Massachusetts State Board of Education, philanthropist, and in his last years a college president, he builded his inspiring career into that of his nation.

How often during those years was it the people's confidence in his honesty of purpose that won for him the cause he sponsored! Persons might disagree with him, but none doubted his sincerity. High were his standards of excellence for himself and for others; and even where others felt them too high, none could say he himself lagged in trying to measure up. Party partisanship meant nothing to him. He stood independently and ruggedly for what he felt was right. In politics he was counted a vigorous fighter, at a time when Webster was hurling oratorical thunderbolts. In education he stood out as an apostle for the rule of a love of law and beauty, in a day when the school knew only the dictatorship of the ferrule. Denouncing corporal punishment as an educational method, he carried through a hotly contested campaign until his enemies could pampheteer no more. "I consider no evil so great as that of the extension of slavery," he once said; and when his nomination for the Senate was defeated in the Whig convention through the opposition of Webster, he carried his cause to the people and won nomination by an overwhelming majority as independent candidate. For years he was unremitting in his efforts to awaken popular interest in education. Indeed, his success is recorded to this day on every hand by educational progress and a people's gratitude.

Even with his courageous mother to stand by him, it would have been easy enough to have given up in the face of tremendous obstacles, to have felt that education was wrested at too high a cost. Not this Massachusetts farm boy, however. He pressed on from hillock to height, a stanch and earnest traveler. And the goal? He said of himself that he never desired wealth or fame. "All my boyish castles in the air had reference to doing something for the benefit of mankind," he has said. "And I had a conviction that knowledge was my needed instrument." M. J. T.



Horace Mann

Banners

Sunlight imprisoned in brown friendly earth—
Blue skies and robins—soft-stirring mirth
Of crocuses crowding upward to birth.

Spring is a phantom who calls from a hill.
Spring is a dancer, breathless and still,
Poised for an instant to cry—"Daffodil!"

Questing and eager, tall trees hear the cry.
Swift runs the message—no branch may deny:
Burgeoning banners are flung to the sky!

ETHEL LOUISE KNOX.

The Gardener Discusses Women

"An' w'at I always says is, women is queer. 'Ow awful queer they be a man can't never rightly know until 'e's been a-studyin' an' a-puzzlin' over 'em like I been these many years. Not but w'at I wouldn't say that you c'd find a queer man too now an' then, 'ere an' there; but women is queer all the time an' w'eresoever you may find 'em. That's w'at I always says, an' I've seen a power o' women in my time too. Gard'ners is always seein' a power o' women, because women always thinks they must know a lot more about flowers than any man c'n know, even if he *is* a gard'ner, an' so o' course they 'as to come a-runnin' out o' the 'ouse every ten minutes to tell the gard'ner w'ere 'e is to put the lobellias an' tell 'im 'e mustn't forget to water the rose-bushes, w'en all the time that's 'is business an' not theirs. Does 'e go a-runnin' into the 'ouse to tell the lady she mustn't forget to horder the fish or hask 'er if she's told the butler about the new maid? Not 'im. 'E knows too well w'ere 'e belongs, an' 'e stays there, like a man would do. An' then they tell 'im one time to plant polyanthus in such a spot an' then next day maybe they tell 'im to plant 'olly-'ocks in that very same spot, so's the pore man don't know w'ere 'e's at, an' between me an' you I wouldn't blame 'im if 'e was to go an' plant a nice bed o' honions there so's just to split the difference, like. But, really, you can't blame 'em much w'en you come to think it over, an' I dessay if me an' you was women like they are, instead o' bein' men, w'y then you can't tell but me an' you might be just as queer as they be. I say you can't tell, an' so seems like a man ought to be very thankful 'e *is* a man an' always be as patient an' consid'rate of 'em as 'e knows 'ow. O' course I don't mean to say but w'at they can be most hextraorn'ry tryin' now an' then. Now you take this 'ere Miss Bannister, 'er that owns this 'ere stoodio. Twenty year I've known 'er, an' a kinder lady don't breathe. Every time she comes up this 'ere 'ill she must walk over to my bit of a 'ouse an' then it's: "Ow's the Missus?" an' "Ow's Johnnie an' Tom an' Hannie?" with maybe a bit o' sweets. 'Er *'art's* in the right place. She's queer, that's all I say; an' bein' a woman it ain't any wonder. An' the horders she gives me, w'y, they don't never go together. One day it's Gard'ner do this an' next day it's Gard'ner do just the hopposite, so I always does what I knows I ought to do regardless, an's she's alwnys perfeckly satisfied. But now ain't it queer, with all that money o' 'ers, so's she c'd go anywheres she likes and stay as long, for 'er to keep on in that little dark 'ouse of 'ers down in Hoxford? I couldn't stand it in that there 'ouse two howers, I couldn't, all built up on both sides the way it is with two other 'ouses. An' so I tells 'er I couldn't stand it, an' wouldn't if I was paid to. An' w'at does she say then? W'y she says she'd rather stay in that little dark 'ouse than any place she's ever been to, an' she's been to Hindia an' France an' maybe America even, an' all over. An' w'en I ask 'er w'y, all she says is she likes the hatmosphere of the place; but I tells 'er 'appen I hunderstands a bit about hatmosphere myself an' 'appen I don't, but if you was to ask me, I says, then give me the hatmosphere we gets up 'ere on this 'ere 'ill, an' you can 'ave all the fogs an' damp you like down by the river. Yes, Sir. An' then she goes on about 'ow she likes Hoxford because then she can go to the Bodleean—that's a big liberry down there, they tell me, with a power o' books—an' sit there all day an' read. But I tells 'er if its only books she wants then w'y don't she buy 'em at the railroad station and sit an' read 'em in the train w'en she won't be a-wastin' 'er good time, but all she says is, 'Gard'ner you don't hunderstand.' An' she's right. I don't. W'en she could be ridin' a 'orse every day o' the year, an' a good 'orse of 'er own, just to spend all day readin' in a book! An' most times it's a *hold* book at that, she tells me, like w'at they mostly keeps at that there Bodleean. W'y, with all 'er readin' she doesn't even keep up with the times, an' many's the time I've told 'er somethink new about the King or a race-meeting or a football match that I had just got out o' my newspaper an' she didn't know no more about it than a child. Readin' all day an' writin' all night—Ah yes; because it ain't enough for 'er to read, but she 'as to go an' *write* books too so's to make it 'arder for others, so to speak—but with all 'er readin' an' 'er writin', w'en it comes to *knowin'* somethink, does she really know it? Not w'at a man would call knowin', she doesn't. Knows all about the kings of France in those hold days, an' talks French an' writes it like a book, my wife tells me; but w'en it comes to layin' out a garden or plannin' a stoodio like this 'ere, w'y you an' I could do it better in our sleep. An' yet all the time she thinks she knows all about stoodios an' gardens, an' won't take any good advice from a man, or if she does she goes an' forgets it an' does the think all wrong 'er own way. An' that's w'y I say women is queer. I puzzles over them a lot w'ile I goes about my work, an' I asks other men w'at they think about it, like I'm doin' you now, Sir; but all the hanswer I ever come to is, women is queer."

Some Day

Some day we meant to travel far,
Before the glow of noontide failed;
But yonder shines the evening star,
And yet—we have not sailed.

We loitered idly on the quay,
Watching the tides that ebb and flow;
We saw the boats set forth to sea;
And yet we did not go.

Magic of many tales was brought
By travellers and the travelling wind—
New worlds of deed, new worlds of thought;
And yet—we stayed behind.

And still the dream and still the call:
The boats recede with parting hail;
Shadows of coming night-time fall;
And yet—we do not sail.

—ARTHUR L. SALMON, in "New Verses."

Inlichtingen

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over de Christelijke Wetenschap

MOGELIJK is geen andere aanwijzing dan doortrekkenden reiziger zoo welkom als het woord „inlichtingen". Reizigers betreden vol vertrouwen het inlichtingen-bureau en krijgen er de gegevens over de kortste route en de beste verbindingen. Als zij deze uit de beste bron ontvangen inlichtingen aannemen en ze navolgen, worden hun oponthoud, vergissingen en omwegen bespaard.

Indien deze praktische inlichtingen eene behoefte zijn op onze dagelijksche reizen, is het dan niet nog veel meer noodig de juiste inlichtingen te gewinnen om den onsterfelijken eindpaal te onderscheiden en te bereiken, waar velen zich blindelings heen spoeden? Heeft het leven eene bedoeling of is het doelloos? Waarheen schijnt het te leiden, tot vergetelheid, „stof tot stof", of tot ontplooiing en onsterfelijkheid? Deze vragen van het diepste belang rusten vaak onuitgesproken en onbeantwoord in de schuilhoeken van de menschelijke gedachte, en velen durven ze niet op te werpen, omdat zij niet weten waarheen zich te wenden voor inlichtingen.

Uit Bijbelverhalen blijkt, dat vele geestelijk-gezinde menschen duidelijke goddelijke leiding verkregen, welke hunne menschelijke loopbaan verlichtte. Bijvoorbeeld lezen wij dat Daniël, de profeet, in staat was den droom van koning Nebukadnezar uit te leggen, terwijl de toovensaars, de sterrenkijkers, de guichelaars en de Chaldeën, op wie de koning gewoon was zich te verlaten, hiertoe niet bij machte waren. En later toen Daniël om zijnen godsdienst vervolgd en voor de leeuwen geworpen werd, waren alleen vergeving en veiligheid in zijn bewustzijn. Wendde hij zich om inlichtingen tot het getuigenis van de stoffelijke zinnen? Neen, want deze zouden hem misleid hebben tot wrok en gevaar. Door den geestelijken zin keerde hij zich tot God, tot Geest, en werd als mensch beschermd en bewaard.

Op veel van hetgeen Daniël volbracht, en wat menschelijkerwijs onverklaarbaar schijnt, wordt een licht geworpen als wij lezen dat „de man Gabriël . . . onderrichtte mij en sprak met mij en zeide: Daniël! nu ben ik uitgegaan om u den zin te doen verstaan." Wie zou niet verlangend zijn naar zoodanige inlichtingen?

Wie en wat is deze Gabriël, deze boodschapper, die Daniël „onderrichtte" en hem de belofte bracht van „den zin te . . . verstaan"? Is er ook heden zulk een Gabriël, die nieuwen moed kan schenken aan degenen die zuchten onder het gewicht van onopgeloste problemen betreffende gezondheid, werk, voorziening of geluk? Het antwoord van de Christelijke Wetenschap (Christian Science) is vreugdevol en bemoedigend en luidt bevestigend. Op bladzijde 566 van het leerboek der goddelijke Wetenschap *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* wijst Mrs. Eddy hierop: „Het Oude Testament schrijft aan de engelen, Gods goddelijke boodschappen, verschillende werkzaamheden toe". En zij vervolgt (blz. 587): „Gabriël heeft de rustigere taak een begrip van de immer-tegenwoordigheid van dienende Liefde te geven. Deze engelen verlossen ons uit de diepten."

De aanhangers van de Christelijke Wetenschap gaan niet mede met het geloof dat engelen stoffelijk-gevleugelde boodschappers zijn; maar evenals andere verlichte Christenen gaan zij meer en meer de vertroosting en steun onderscheiden van ware ideeën en onvergankelijke eigenschappen, die duiden op de tegenwoordigheid van God, het goede, in hun midden. Inderdaad zijn deze ideeën en eigenschappen meer dan menschelijk; zij zijn geestelijk en daarom voor allen bereikbaar.

Op bladzijde 97 van „Miscellaneous Writings" schrijft Mrs. Eddy: „De Heilige Schrift leert ons dat de mensch gemaakt werd naar het beeld en de gelijkenis Gods". Iemand die intelligent geloof schenkt aan deze geestelijke inlichting, en er zich aan houdt, ontdekt dat hij uitstijgt boven ziekte, onvermogen en disharmonie. Hij gevoelt zich niet langer hulpeloos tegenover zijne vraagstukken, maar bevindt dat hij rechtstreeks op weg is naar den hemel.

Veronderstel dat iemand op zekeren morgen wakker wordt met een gevoel van ontmoediging, ziekte of vrees over de vooruitzichten van den dag. Biedt dan de waarheid, dat de mensch gemaakt is naar het beeld en de gelijkenis Gods, hem eenige praktische hulp? Ja, dit bewijsbare feit onderricht hem onmiddellijk dat ontmoediging, ziekte en vrees vreemd zijn aan God en den mensch, en dat hij dientengevolge niet er door behoeft te lijden. Het zijn onpersoonlijke vormen van het kwaad, die ieder Christen als onwerkelijk kan en moet veroordeelen. Hij moet alle kwaad beide ontkennen en verwerpen op grond van het feit, dat het niet 'a menschen erfdeel is, omdat het in het-oog-vallend ongelijk is aan God.

De Christelijke Wetenschap onderricht ons dat God, de volmaakte oorzaak, ieder oogenblik bezig is gezondheid, intelligentie, intuitie, wijsheid, spontaneïteit mede te deelen, en dat een ieder het geestelijk recht heeft deze gaven te ontwaren en te genieten. Het gevolg van dit wetenschappelijk erkennen en ontkennen is dat vrees verdwijnt, hoop levendig wordt, het mentale uitzicht zich verheldert, en men de omstandigheden meer in de hand heeft, omdat 's menschen gedachten en wenschen onder de heerschappij staan van het goddelijk Gemoed. Gezonde, praktische Christelijke Wetenschap leidt den mensch, door gelouterd denken, binnen in het rijk van geestelijke weerspiegeling en harmonie.

In dichterlijke beeldspraak verklaart Paulus dat: „Wij allen, met ongedekten aangezichte de heerlijkheid des Heeren als in eenen spiegel aanschouwende, worden naar hetzelfde beeld in gedachte veranderd, van heerlijkheid tot heerlijkheid, als van des Heeren Geest". Deze begeerlijke verandering wordt gewrocht door vast te houden aan de goddelijke waarheid, dat de mensch het volmaakte beeld is van den volmaakten God, en door vrees en zonde, welke door het valsche getuigenis der physieke zinnen alleen veroorzaakt worden, los te laten. Het goede is oneindig; gezondheid en gerechtigheid zijn onveranderlijk en onmetelijk; en Gods beeld gaat voor eeuwig „van heerlijkheid tot heerlijkheid". Er is geen grens aan goddelijk-verleende gezondheid, geduld, moed, wijsheid en liefde, en de mensch kan ze voortdurend tot uiting brengen, want geestelijke weerspiegeling neemt geen einde.

De Gabriël-boodschappen, voortkomende uit de goddelijke Liefde, zijn waarlijk heilig onderrichtend; en ook in onze dagen vernietigen en herroepen zij de verkeerde inlichtingen van de stoffelijke zinnen, welke stervelingen voorstellen als slachtoffers van ziekte, gesardheid, omstandigheden en toeval. In één woord, ware inlichtingen zijn geestelijk, genezend en vertroostend; zij openbaren den eindpaal van geestelijk leven, van eeuwige harmonie, en wijzen den praktischen weg naar dat doel.

De toepassing van de Christelijke Wetenschap bewaart den mensch voor de vele fouten, het oponthoud en de omwegen veroorzaakt door het waangeloof dat de mensch nu stoffelijk is en slechts in het hiernamaals geestelijk zal wesen. De inlichtingen, welke de Christelijke Wetenschap geeft, zijn goddelijk en bewijsbaar beide; en de vernieuwende en vereenende uitwerking er van wordt door Mrs. Eddy uitgedrukt in de woorden uit „Miscellaneous Writings" (blz. 195, 196): „Het ‚Ik' zal tot den Vader gaan, als ootmoed, reinheid en liefde, onderricht door de goddelijke Wetenschap, den Trooster, tot den éénen God voeren."

Men wende zich voor inlichting aangaande literatuur over de Christelijke Wetenschap (uitgegeven in deze taal), schriftelijk tot Het Uitgevers Genootschap der Christelijke Wetenschap (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Housekeeping in China

A "compound" is a walled enclosure divided into courts with buildings. We remained in the American Legation compound three weeks before coming to the Hills. . . .

Those who go to the Hills live in temples, and our temple, "San Shan An," was ready for us. We came out on ponies and donkeys. Our Chinese head boy with the many other servants moved what we needed. The dishes, glassware, sewing-machine, and like breakable things, had to be carried by coolies in baskets. . . . I never knew such wonderful servants in my life; they are quiet, gentle, kind and willing. Each knows his own work and does it. . . . We ask for something that we wish to buy; they will say, "No got; no have Peking; Chinaman can make." And they do "make" and make it well. The paper on one of the rooms in the legation was soiled. I asked if there were pieces like it; they looked and said, "No piece — Chinaman can make." An aged man came, looked carefully at the wall, and in a day or two I received a dozen pieces of paper about two feet square, decorated by hand in the same pattern and colors as that on the wall.

When I first went into my kitchen it seemed to me there was literally nothing with which to work, not even a range. I said to Mr. Conger, "We have an empty kitchen, no cooking-stove or range—what can we do?"

"There is nothing of the kind to be obtained here," was his answer. "See the cook and learn what is needed and I will send home at once for the kitchen necessities."

The cook was interviewed, and his reply was, "All proper. Can get pans and all proper."

I looked in surprise and visited the kitchen again. Across one end was a piece of masonry about six feet long, three feet wide, and two and one-half feet high. This masonry had three small holes in the top, with loose bricks placed about them. At the front were corresponding holes for fires. . . . It seemed to me that no meal could be prepared on such a thing, but the cook and the first boy insisted that it was "all proper," and the work then begun was continued. They have prepared many excellent dinners upon it. These Chinese have methods of their own for obtaining results, but their methods are not ours. At first I tried to have them learn my way of doing, but I have already concluded to tell them what I want, and let them get the results in their own way; I am rarely disappointed. . . .

In our household the head boy manages the house work. He brings me the expense account, itemized in English, day by day; at the end of the month he brings in the entire expense account of all the departments. The other servants do work according to their grade. The coolies never give any personal service; the "boys" do that.—SARAH PIKE CONGER (MRS. E. H. CONGER), in "Letters from China."

The English Woods in Springtime

I like the English woods in springtime, for then the earth is carpeted with fern and velvet moss and in its softness grow clusters of primroses scenting all the air. I love the springy softness of the turf as I kneel to pick the dainty yellow flowers one by one. I love to lie and dream, just in this mossy sunlit dell all among the secret woodsy things!

From where I lie, just through the trees I see a peep of meadow land. Something stirs. Ah! 'Tis a lark! See how she soars—up and up and ever higher. Have you ever seen an English lark rising from meadow in the spring, warbling all her love for England to the skies?

I love this English wood because here, among its thousand hidden joys, you can forget the world. Here where all its fairy nature fills your heart with tender love for all mankind, you can make big resolves. . . .

See how the sunbeams flicker through the leafy glades . . . a bee drones from flower to flower gathering honey . . . a butterfly flutters over a wood violet . . . the leaves begin to rustle with a breeze . . . a chestnut falls. . . . I love the English woods in springtime. M. S. T.

Brooding

Mother bird, red breasted beauty,
Grass house anchored to a vine,
Wings outspread on four blue jewels,
Bright eyes saying, "These are mine."

Summer suns do not allure her;
She knows what her loving brings;
"Watch," she says, until you see them,
Pretty yellow-throated things."

Love and wait, bird mother brooding,
It shall surely come to pass,
You will find four wide-mouthed babies
In your summer house of grass.

EMILY PATTERSON SPEAR.

Information

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PERHAPS no word is more welcome to one in transit than the word "information." Travelers confidently approach the information desk and receive instructions as to the most direct route and the best connections. Accepting this information from authoritative sources, and acting on it, they are saved delays, mistakes, and detours.

If this practical instruction is required in daily travel, is there not a deeper need of correct information as to how to discern and reach the invisible goal toward which many are blindly hastening? Is life purposeful or purposeless? Whither does it seem to tend: to oblivion, "dust to dust," or to expansion and immortality? These questions of deeper import often lie unuttered and unanswered in the recesses of human thought; and many dare not raise them, not knowing where to turn for information.

It is evident from Bible narratives that many spiritually minded individuals found definite divine guidance, lighting their human pathway. For instance, we read that Daniel, the prophet, was able to interpret the dream of King Nebuchadnezzar, beyond the powers of the magicians, astrologers, sorcerers, and the Chaldeans, upon whom the king was wont to rely. Again when persecuted on account of his religion and faced with the lions, Daniel knew only forgiveness and safety. Did he turn for information to the evidence of the physical senses? No, for they would have betrayed him into resentment and peril. He turned to God, to Spirit, through spiritual sense, and was humanly protected and sustained.

Light is thrown upon many of Daniel's humanly unaccountable achievements when we read that "the man Gabriel . . . informed me, and talked with me, and said, O Daniel, I am now come forth to give thee skill and understanding." Who would not wish for such information as this?

What is this Gabriel, this messenger who "informed" Daniel and brought him the promise of "skill and understanding"? Is there such a Gabriel today, who can put new heart into those weighed down with unsolved problems regarding health, occupation, maintenance or happiness? The answer of Christian Science is joyously, reassuringly affirmative. On page 566 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy points out that "the Old Testament assigns to the angels, God's divine messages, different offices." And she adds (p. 567): "Gabriel has the more quiet task of imparting a sense of the ever-presence of ministering Love. These angels deliver us from the depths."

Christian Scientists do not share in the belief that angels are materially winged messengers; but, in common with other enlightened Christians, they rise to discern the comfort and support of true ideas and steadfast qualities which betoken the presence of God, good, in their midst. Indeed, these true ideas and qualities are more than human; they are spiritual, and therefore available to all.

On page 97 of "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy writes, "The Scriptures inform us that man was made in the image and likeness of God." One who gives intelligent credence to this spiritual information, and stands by it, discovers that he is rising superior to sickness, inefficiency, and discord. He no longer feels helpless before his problems, but finds himself on the direct route to heaven.

Suppose one should awaken some morning with a sense of discouragement, sickness, or fear as to the day's prospects. Does the fact that man is made in the image and likeness of God offer him any practical help? Yes, this demonstrable fact straightway informs him that discouragement, sickness, and fear are extraneous to God and man, and that he therefore need not suffer from them. They are impersonal forms of evil such as every Christian can and should denounce as unreal. He must both deny and renounce all evil on the ground that it is not man's heritage, because it is obviously un-Godlike.

Christian Science informs us that God, the perfect cause, is every moment imparting health, intelligence, intuition, wisdom, spontaneity, and that everyone has the spiritual right to discern and enjoy these gifts. The result of this scientific affirmation and denial is that fear subsides, hope rises, the mental outlook grows clearer, and one has a stronger grip on circumstances because one's thoughts and desires are under the control of divine Mind. Sanely, practically, Christian Science ushers one into the realm of spiritual reflection and harmony, through purified thinking.

In poetic imagery, Paul states that "we all, with open face beholding as in a glass the glory of the Lord, are changed into the same image from glory to glory, even as by the Spirit of the Lord." This desirable change is wrought by holding to the divine fact that man is the perfect image of the perfect God, and by letting go of the fears and sins which are engendered solely through the false evidence of the physical senses. Good is infinite; health and righteousness are invariable and measureless; and God's image forever goes on "from glory to glory." There is no limit to divinely derived health, patience, courage, wisdom, and loving-kindness; and one can express them continuously, for spiritual reflection is constant.

The Gabriel messages, emanating from divine Love, are truly, sacredly informative; and, in our day, they still annul and cancel the misinformation of the physical senses, which represent mortals as the victims of disease, temperament, circumstance, and chance. In a word, true information is spiritual, healing and comforting; it reveals the goal of eternal life, of everlasting harmony, and the practical way of advance toward it.

Christian Science, when practiced, saves one from the many mistakes, delays, and detours caused by the belief that man is material now and will be spiritual only in the hereafter. Its information is both divine and demonstrable; and its regenerating, unifying effect is expressed by Mrs. Eddy when she writes (Miscellaneous Writings, pp. 195, 196), "The 'I' will go to the Father when meekness, purity, and love, informed by divine Science, the Comforter, lead to the one God."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch.]

The Law of Order in Music

Harmony in music is not the intricate study that we have been led to believe, speaking quite simply. It is the law of order as applied to music. Take, for example, two chords; one clashes and jars, giving one the sense of unrest, while the other gives the ear and mind a sense of repose. . . .

Most people imagine, on hearing the word "harmony" in relation to the study of music, that it implies long years of dry plodding. Such has too often been the case, but is no longer so. Anyone can be taught through listening to recognize the simple harmonies of a tune, and everyone should be taught. . . .

Given a tune, the object is to be able to hear its harmonic setting. Negroes and South Sea Islanders can do this without training. Children unspoiled by mechanical training can "hear under"—that is, hear naturally the underlying harmonies of a melody. At the Music School Settlement in New York we have tested hundreds of children, and only about three out of every hundred are unable to hear and sing the fundamental harmonies. . . .

The first step for one who desires this harmonic education is to hear the keynote. That music means more when the keynote is heard is quite natural when one realizes that it is in this way that the inner realm of harmony is consciously contacted.

As with everything else, we must begin at the beginning. We too often build without a proper foundation, thereby only cheating ourselves; nor does this apply alone to the lay musician. A great many accomplished performers and teachers have done the same thing. They can play a Chopin scherzo, but ask them to play "Way Down upon the Swanee River" and they are lost. They cannot do it without notes.

How curious it is that we have gone on all these years deluding and fooling ourselves into thinking that performing a few easily forgotten "pieces" is knowing music! If anything in life is not of practical, everyday use, what good is it?—HARRIET A. SEYMOUR, in "What Music Can Do for You."

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STEADY TONE TO NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Substantial Rally in Dull Trading—Tone at Close Firm

NEW YORK, May 4 (AP)—Stocks moved quietly higher in dull trading and made their best prices in the final hour, closing firm.

Coppers were heavy, reflecting lower prices for the metal, but reduced their losses.

Shares rising 2 to 3 net included Allied Chemical, du Pont, Eastman, American Telephone, New York Central and Union Pacific.

U. S. Steel, American Can, Atchison, General Motors, General Electric and Chrysler were up a point or more, while Auburn soared 15.

Sales totaled less than 1,500,000 shares.

Bears did some experimental selling of U. S. Steel and American Can for a time in the morning, but got nowhere with it.

The passing during the week-end of George F. Baker was not unsettling to the financial markets, for although he wielded a power comparable to that of the late J. Pierpont Morgan, Wall Street was convinced that a banker of Mr. Baker's acumen must have left his estate in such condition that extensive liquidation would be unnecessary to settlement. This belief was more or less unofficially confirmed in informed quarters. As a matter of fact, the stock market has recovered from its habit of generations ago of getting uneasy on news of the passing of great financiers. It was recalled that although the news of the passing of the elder Morgan in 1913 was received rather excitedly, the market was not appreciably influenced.

Coppers Are Heavy

Heaviness of the copper shares reflected news of considerable demoralization of the market for the red metal and the annual report of Anaconda, showing a deficit of about $24,000,000 after payment of common dividends and the setting up of reserves against the drop in prices of inventories.

Copper metal has finally dropped below the 36-year low price of 9½ cents established last autumn. Custom smelters are asking only 9¼ cents in some cases, and some metal has sold at 9 cents, or just half the price from which it started downward little more than a year ago, and below the cost of production for many producers.

Despite the still unpromising outlook for many industries, however, Wall Street was able to view the situation more calmly than for several years.

The sharp setback late Friday, after the apparent selling climax of Wednesday and Thursday, had followed so suddenly as to cause misgivings, but in important banking circles it is stated quite emphatically that troublesome matters have been generally smoothed out, and that the Friday setback was in part a maneuver of bears to cover their commitments at less costly levels.

The weekly advices of the statistical services, however, were inclined to look for an irregular market.

Call money was again firm at 1½ per cent, presumably reflecting the return to the banks of month-end settlement checks.

Bonds Turn Irregular

After opening firm the bond market developed some irregularity today. Price changes were narrow and most groups lacked a definite trend. Trading in the majority of issues was limited.

Most of the rails confined their changes to small proportions.

Consolidated Gas of New York 5½s were moderately active and steady. American Telephone debenture 5s of 1965 and Detroit Edison 4½s were easy. These issues are regarded generally as among the higher grade utilities and experienced a heavier turnover than most issues of their group.

Similar conditions prevailed in foreign obligations, which usually afford wider changes than most other groups. In this group most of the fluctuations were minor fractions, which were divided abut evenly between gains and declines.

Industrial and stock-privilege bonds were less active than most other bonds. Armour 4½s of 1939 dropped sharply to new low levels though sales were small.

ANACONDA COPPER EARNINGS SLUMP

Anaconda Copper Mining Company and subsidiaries, including Chile Copper Company, Andes Copper Mining Company and Greene Cananea Copper Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1930, show net of $18,362,276, equal to $2.07 a share on 8,866,380 shares after taxes, interest, depreciation and proportion accruing to minority interest but before $8,693,133 reserve for inventory adjustments and contingencies which was made directly to surplus.

If this reserve for inventory adjustments and contingencies is made a charge against earnings, the balance available for the stock is reduced to $9,669,143 or $1.09 a share.

In the year ended Dec. 31, 1929, net income was $69,115,729 after taxes, interest, depreciation, proportion accruing to minority interest and after charging $4,080,867 discount and interest paid on bonds redeemed Aug. 1, 1929. This balance was equal to $7.83 a share on 8,828,063 shares outstanding at the end of 1929.

COMMODITY PRICES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, May 4—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparisons with last year and a year ago:

	Today	Week Year ago	ago
Wheat, No. 2 red	$.94	$.93½	$1.21¼
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.73⅝	.72⅝	.85¼
Oats, No. 2 white	.49	.38¼	.54⅛
Flour	4.70	4.50	5.75
Beef, family	17.75	17.75	27.50
Pork	35.50	35.50	32.00
Lard	.0880	.0915	.0175
Cotton, mid-up	.1000	.1000	.1640
Zinc	.0335	.0380	.0470
Iron	17.76	17.76	22.26
Steel, bil Pitt	30.00	30.00	34.00
Copper	.09¼	.09½	.14
Tin	.2235	.2440	.3315
Rubber	.0600	.0600	.1430
Sugar	.0440	.0440	.0490
Lead	.0400	.0425	.0550
Print cloth	.0400	.0412½	.0525

STEEL INGOTS AND CASTINGS

American Iron & Steel Institute reports 1930 production of steel ingots and castings as 40,690,493 gross tons, a decrease of 18,633,990 tons, or 27.7 per cent from the high record of 56,433,473 tons in 1929.

MONDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	May 4	May 2
14⅛	8¼		Abitibi	900	9⅛	8¾	8¾		
106½	100	7	Ab & Str pf	10	106½	106½	106½		
23⅛	15	1.60	Adams Ex	4500	16¾	15¾	16¾		15⅝
93	63½		Adams Ex pf	30	85½	85½	85½		85¾
23½	18	1.40	Addressograph	400	20	20	20		20
109¾	77⅜	3†	Air Reduc	400	86¾	83	86		82
19⅜	3½		Airway El	1400	5¼	5¼	5¼		5¼
13⅛	7	.40	Alaska Jun	9500	14¾	13⅜	13⅜		13⅛
8½	6⅛		Albany PWP	100	8¾	8¾			
48¼	35	1.80†	Allegh Stl	10	34¾	34¾	34¾		
12¾	6⅜		Alleghany	1600	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛		7¼
182¾	116¼	8†	Allied Chem	3400	123⅛	121¼	123		122
126	122	7	Allied Ch pf	100	123	123	123		123
60	60	3½	Alliance R	10	60	60	60		
43¾	26	2	Allis-Chal	500	38½	36¼	38½		38¼
23	16½	2	Amerada	100	18	18	18		17
82¾	36	3†	Am Bk Note	700	40¼	40	40		39¾
29¾	14½		Am Ag Ch of Del	100	15¾	15¼	15¾		15
38	38¼	2.40	Am Brake	400	39¾	39¾	39¾		
13¾	6		Am Br Bow	100	6¾	6¾	6¾		7
129⅜	105⅜	5†	Am Can	7500	110	107	110		108⅛
132½	145	7	Am Can pf	400	151⅜	151	151		
48⅜	19¼	3	Am Car & F	300	21	21	21		
48⅜	20¼	2†	Am Chicle	100	45	45	45		43½
14½	6⅞		Am Com Alc	400	7¾	7⅛	7⅛		8¾
18	9		Am En Til	100	10½	10½	10½		10¼
51⅝	28¾		Am & EPw	52900	31¾	30⅜	31⅞		31¼
79⅛	56⅜		Am & EP 2pf	500	59¾	59¼	59¼		
8	1⅜		Am Hide	300	5	5	5		
31⅝	23¾	3	Am Ice	400	25	25	25		
26	13⅜		Am Int Corp	1000	15½	15	15½		15
1⅛	⅞		Am La Pr	500	⅞	⅞	⅞		
12	4½		Am La Pr pf	20	4¼	4¼	4¼		4¼
23¾	14⅞	3	Am Metals	200	14⅞	14¾	14¾		16
39⅞	10½		Am Nat G pf	30	11½	11½	11½		11½
64⅞	39½	1†	Am Pw&Lt	1200	42¾	42	42¾		43⅜
102	94⅞	6	Am P & L 6	100	96	96	96		96
21⅛	13¼	.60	Am Radiat	2900	14	13⅜	13¾		14
12¾	6		Am Repub	200	7	6⅞	7⅛		
37⅜	24½		Am Roll Mill	1800	26¼	24⅞	26¼		25
66	48	5	Am Saf Raz	300	51	50	51		50
1⅝	¾		Am Ship	100	⅞	⅞	⅞		
102⅜	93½	6	Am Smelt 2pf	300	94½	94½	94½		97½
58½	36½	4	Am Smelt	6200	38	36½	37¼		37⅜
4½	1⅞		Am Solvents	300	2½	2½	2½		2¼
31¼	17¾	3	Am Stl Fnd	100	18¾	18¾	18¾		18
113	110	7	Am Stl F pf	10	110	110	110		110
11½	4⅜		Am Solv pf	400	4½	4⅜	4½		
201¾	176⅛	9	Am Tel&T	7800	182½	179¾	182		179⅞
105	80	8	Am Type	100	80	80	80		
110½	105	7	Am Type pf	20	106	106	106		
80¾	52½	3	Am Wat W	1200	56⅞	55	56⅝		54¾
11⅞	6⅞		Am Wool	200	8	8	8		
39½	21		Am Wool pf	1200	32	30¾	32		30½
4	2		Am Writ ct	500	2	2	2		
8¾	4½		Am Zinc	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞		
40¾	26		Am Zinc pf	400	30	29	29		
26¼	22	1	Amac Wire	200	23	23	23		
43¼	25⅛	1½	Anaconda	39000	27¾	26⅞	26½		27¼
36	24	2.40	Anchor Cap	100	25	25	25		
18	10		Arch Dan	100	11	11	11		10⅞
102	100	7	Arch Dan pf	110	100	100	100		101¼
72	38½	7	Armour D pf	1500	50½	49	50		49
4½	2		Arm Ill A	300	3¼	2¼	3¼		3¼
2⅞	1⅛		Arm Ill B	2400	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛		1⅜
47	14⅞		Arm Ill pf	300	16¼	16¼	16¾		16
7½	3⅜		Arnold Cons	400	6¾	6	6		6
28⅞	5¾	2†	Asso Apparl	600	8	7	7½		7⅛
24⅝	19¼	2½	Asso Dry G	400	23¼	22¼	23½		21½
203⅜	164¼	10	Atchison	1800	170	167	169⅝		183½
53½	44½	5	Atl G&WI pf	600	44½	44¼	44¾		
23⅜	12½	1	Atl Refin	8600	15¾	14⅞	15		15¾
54	34	4	Atlas Pwd	400	37½	37	37½		36¾
99¾	94½	6	Atlas Pwd pf	60	94½	94½	94½		
13½	8⅞	1†	Atlas Stores	300	9	9	9		
295½	101½	4†	Auburn Auto	12100	218½	197	217¾		201½
24¼	20	3	Austin N A	20	20	20	20		
6⅛	3		Auto Sales	400	1¼	1¼	1¼		
			Aviation	600	4	3⅞	4		3⅞
			—B—						
27⅞	15¾	1¾	Baldwin	100	17½	17½	17½		17
87⅞	58½	5	Balt & O	2100	65½	63⅜	65½		63
113½	108	7	Bangor & A pf	10	111¾	111¾	111¾		
10	4½	2	Barker Bros	30	5¼	4⅞	4⅞		
60	39¾	6½	Barker Br pf	10	40	40	40		
14½	8	1	Barnsdall A	4700	8¾	8	8⅜		8¾
25½	15⅝	1	Bendix	1500	19¼	18½	19¼		18⅝
46¼	22¾	2	Best & Co	700	31½	27½	30⅛		
70⅜	39¼	4	Beth Steel	29200	45	42⅞	44⅝		43¼
40½	20¾	1½	Bohn Alum	1100	34½	34¼	34½		33½
66¼	60	4†	Bon Ami A	100	60	60	60		
74½	64⅛	3†	Borden	1200	67¾	66¾	67		67
30⅜	17⅝		Borg Warner	2100	21¾	21	21⅜		20⅜
2⅜	1¼		Bot M A pf	110	2	2	2		
22¾	13⅜	1½†	Briggs	2300	15¾	15¼	15¾		15¼
68¼	53⅞	4	Bkyn Man T	1200	58	57½	57½		56
10⅜	8		Bklyn-Queen	100	8½	8½	8½		
58	52	5	Bkyn-Qun pf	900	54	51¾	51¾		
129⅜	103	5	Bkyn Un G	400	109	108	108		112
35½	32¾	3	Brown Shoe	300	36	36	36		
15	8½		Bruns Balke	1200	8½	8	8½		8¼
9½	4⅝		Bruns Term	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝		
20⅞	12	1	Bucyrus	400	14¾	13⅞	14		14
49½	35		Budd Mfg pf	10	40	40	40		
13	7⅞	1	Budd Wheel	200	8½	8⅜	8½		8¼
31	17	2½	Bush Term	100	23	23	23		19½
2	1½		Butte Cop	100	1½	1½	1½		
69¾	33½		Byers	900	38½	36¼	38½		36¾
			—C—						
53	20½	2	Calif Pack	2800	26½	23	25		22½
43¾	33		Calu & Ariz	100	33	33	33		33
11⅞	7½		Calu & Hecla	200	7⅝	7½	7½		
40¼	29⅞	3	Canada Dry	6400	41½	39	40¾		38½
45⅝	33⅛	2½	Can Pac	1400	34	34	34		33⅝
16	9½		Capital Adm	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞		
102	98	5	Caro C&O st	20	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜		
131½	74	6	Case Thresh	13300	82¼	79	82¼		79⅛
118⅜	105½	7	Case Th pf	40	105¾	105½	105½		105½
52½	23½	3	Caterpillar	1600	29½	27½	29½		27
24⅞	19	1½	Cen Aguirre	100	20¼	20¼	20¼		
70	57¼	7	Cent Rib pf	100	59¼	59¼	59¼		
30½	15½	1.50	Cerro de P	1100	17½	17	17		17¼
7¼	2¼		Cert-Teed	100	4	4	4		
23¼	8⅞		Checker Cab	400	10½	9¾	10½		10
54½	40	3	Ches Corp	200	41¾	41¾	41¾		41¾
46½	38¼	2½	Ches & Ohio	400	40½	40½	40½		39½
1⅞	¾		Chi & Alt pf	100	⅞	⅞	⅞		
7⅞	4⅜		Chi Gt West	200	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞		5½
8¾	4⅜		Chi M&SP	2300	5¼	4⅞	5		5
15⅜	7⅞		Chi M&SP pf	100	8¼	8¼	8¼		8¼
65½	45½		Chi RI	1200	48	47	48		
23	20	3	Chi Yel Cab	20	20¼	20½	20¼		
33¾	18½	2.40	Childs	300	22½	21½	22½		20½
25¾	15⅞	1	Chrysler	17200	20⅝	19	20⅛		19¼
90	77½	6½	City Ice pf	30	88	87½	87½		87½
4⅜	2½		City Stores	200	2⅞	2½	2½		
10¼	8⅜		Coi Rea Oil	200	8¾	8¾	8¾		
170	142½	6	Coca Cola	200	146¼	146¼	146¼		
50½	41½	2½	Col Palm	200	45	45	45		41½
17¾	9		Collins&A	100	11½	11½	11⅝		10½
32¼	15¼		Colo F&I	100	16½	16½	16½		
45⅝	30½	2§	Colum Gas	2600	32⅜	32¼	32½		32⅜
109½	100⅞	6	Col Gas pf A	100	106½	106½	106½		
111⅝	65¼	5†	Col Carbon	400	71	70½	70½		70
16⅜	7¾	¾	Col Graph	2400	9	8⅞	9		8⅞
23¼	15	2	Com Cred	100	16½	16½	16½		
35⅞	31¾	3	Com Cred A	100	33½	33½	33½		34
34	23	1	Com Inv Tr	100	24½	24½	24½		
21½	12¼	1	Com Sol	600	14	13½	14		13⅜
12	8	.40	Commwith So	3600	8½	8¼	8⅜		8¼
100⅜	91½	6	Comwith So 6pf	300	94	93¾	94		94
34¼	31	2	Conde Nast	200	31	31	31		
12¾	6⅞		Congoleum	200	9¼	9	9¼		9½
15	5		Con Film	300	6½	6⅜	6⅜		6¼
18⅞	13¼	2	Con Film pf	400	15	15	15		
109⅝	82⅛	4	Con Gas	8300	94¾	92	94⅝		92⅞
104½	101½	5	Con Gas pf	100	104¾	104¾	104¾		104¾
15⅞	13	1	Con Laundries	100	14	14	14		13¾
1¾	¼		Con Textile	200	¾	¾	¾		¾
8½	4¼		Container A	100	4½	4½	4½		
30	10		Cont Bak A	400	12¾	12¼	12¾		12⅜
3⅜	1½		Cont Bak B	300	2	1¾	1¾		1⅞
77½	44⅞	8	Cont Bak pf	200	51	50½	51		
62¾	47	2½	Cont Can	1700	54⅝	53¼	54½		53⅝
51⅞	40½	2.40	Cont Ins	100	42¾	42¾	42¾		41¾
4½	2⅞		Cont Motors	1300	2⅞	2⅜	2⅜		2⅞
12	6½		Cont Oil	4400	7½	7⅜	7⅜		7½
12	3⅜		Cont Shares	2300	6⅜	5⅞	6		6
86⅝	62½	3†	Corn Prod	700	66	66	66		65¼
152½	146⅞	7	Corn Prod pf	20	151¼	151¼	151½		
38¼	31	2.40	Crown Cork	200	31½	31½	31½		
106	90⅜	7	Crucible pf	10	94	94	94		
2⅝	⅜		Cuba Cane Prod	500	1	1	1		1
5¾	2½		Cub Am S	100	2¼	2¼	2¼		
35	22		Cub Am S pf	10	25½	25½	25½		
100	78	6	Curtis Pub	300	80	80	80		80
3⅝	2⅝		Curtiss Wr	3900	3¼	3⅛	3⅛		3⅝
8½	3⅞		Curtiss Wr A	700	5	4¾	4¾		5
107	95	8	Cushman 8%	20	100	100	100		100
41	21		Cutler	100	21½	21½	21½		21½
			—D—						
23	11½		Davison	200	13	13	13		13
102	67½	4	Del Lac&W	200	66¼	66	66		
109	102	.7	Devoe & R 1pf	50	102	102	102		
23	14⅞		Diamond M	300	17¾	17½	17½		17
26	24¾	1½	Diamond M pf	100	25¾	25¾	25¾		25⅞
13½	8⅞	1	Dome Mines	400	11	10¾	11		
107	77⅞	4†	Dupont	7300	84⅜	82¼	84½		82¼
			—E—						
185¾	142⅜	5†	East Kodak	3600	157¼	153½	156½		153½
21⅞	12½	1.60	Eaton Axle	200	14¼	13¾	14		13¾
11⅜	3¼		Edingon	100	7	⅞ 7⅞	7⅞		7½
74¾	45⅝	6	Elec Auto Lt	1200	51	49¾	51		49¾
60¾	38½	1	Elec P&L	11200	45¾	44	45¼		44⅞
108½	10	7	Elec P&L pf	100	101	101	101		103¼
98¼	84⅛	6	El P&L 6pf	20	84½	84½	84½		94
39¾	23¾		Erie	200	23¾	23¾	23¾		23¾
45½	30	4	Erie 1 pf	200	33	31½	31½		
40½	29	4	Erie 2 pf	200	30	30	30		
8¾	4⅛		Evans Auto L	100	5	5	5		
22¾	15½		Fed Dept St	100	22½	22½	22½		
15⅝	7	1	Fed Screw W	100	7	7	7		
63	56¼	6	Firestone pf	100	58	58	58		58
55	41	2½	First Nat St	200	51½	50	51½		
	⅞		Fisk Rubber	100	⅞	⅞	⅞		⅞
35½	24½	1½	Florsheim S	400	24¾	24½	24¾		24¾
19¾	8½		Follansbee B	200	10¼	9⅝	9⅝		
64½	35¼	2	Foster & Wh	400	39	37⅝	39		36⅛
72½	51¼		Fourth Nat Inv	200	59½	59½	59½		56½
17½	4⅞		Foundation	200	8¾	8¼	8¼		
38⅜	16¼	4	Fox A	2700	19½	18½	19½		18¾
43¼	27⅜	3	Freeport Tx	400	30	28¼	30		29
			—G—						
60	48	5	Gamewell	50	49	48	48		48
2⅜	⅝		Gardner M	300	¾	⅝	⅝		⅝
7⅞	4½		Gen Am Inv	300	6	5¾	5¾		
72⅛	56½	4	Gen Am Tk	800	60¼	58½	60¼		60
47	30⅞	3	Gen Asphalt	200	32	31½	32		31⅜
28⅝	17½	2	Gen Baking	200	20⅜	19½	20⅜		19¼
13	6		Gen Cable	100	6	6	6		
65	37⅝		Gen Cable pf	100	38½	37½	37½		38½
144¾	40¾	1.60	Gen Elec	24100	44¾	43¾	44⅝		43¼
13⅝	11½	.60	Gen Elec cv pf	4000	11½	11⅛	11⅜		11½
56	47¾	3	Gen Foods	700	51	50	51		50¾
76¾	54	6	Gen G&E cv pf	100	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝		64
8½	4¼	.30	Gen G&E A	800	5¾	5¼	5⅝		5¼
92	75	8	Gen G&E 5%	10	85	85	85		
50	40½	3	Gen Mills	300	41	41	41		41¼
100	96	6	Gen Mills pf	100	99	99	99		
48	35¼	3	Gen Motors	58100	42⅛	41⅜	42⅜		41⅜
103¼	95	6	Gen Mot 5% pf	300	100⅞	100⅛	100⅛		100⅜
23	14½	6a	Gen Pub Srv	400	16	15⅝	16		
31	19	2½	Gen Pr Ink	2000	20½	20	20		
28	19	4	Gen O Ad A	100	19¾	19¼	19¼		
18⅜	13¾		Gen Theater	2400	5	4¾	4⅞		4⅞
84½	49½	5	Gen Ry Sig	200	55½	53	55½		53
9¼	4¾		Gen Realty	400	5½	5½	5½		5
57¾	37	4	Gen Refrac	400	39½	38¼	38¼		40¾
34⅝	21⅜		Gillette	13300	27½	25¼	25½		21½
75	65¾	8	Gillette pf	400	71	71	71		70¾
7⅞	4⅛		Gimbel Br	900	5	4⅞	5		5
48	37⅜	7	Gimbel pf	100	37¾	37¾	37¾		
18⅛	8¾		Glidden	400	9¼	8⅞	9½		9
78	48		Glidden pf	60	50	48	50		
9⅞	4		Gobel (Adolf)	200	5⅜	5¼	5¼		
43⅜	31¼	2½	Gold Dust	1800	36¼	34⅞	35⅞		33½
20⅝	9		Goodrich	1200	11¼	11¼	11¼		11¼
52⅜	32½	2	Goodyear	1500	39⅝	38⅜	39⅝		37⅛
91	72	7	Goodyear 1pf	200	77	77	77		
13⅜	4⅞		Gotham Hos	600	12¾	11½	11½		11
6⅝	3⅛		Graham-P	4700	6¼	5⅞	6¼		5¾
22⅜	13¼	2	Granby	400	14	14	14		14
25½	16	1	Grand Silver	100	18¾	18¼	18½		17½
36⅞	25¾	1	Grant (W T)	200	36	33½	36		35¼
69¾	55⅜	5	Grt Nor pf	300	56	55⅜	56		
23½	19⅛	2	Grt Nor Ore	400	21½	21	21		21⅛

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	May 4	May 2
8½	2⅝		Grisby Gru	700	4	3½	3¾		
			—H—						
9¾	6½		Hahn Dept St	500	6¾	6½	6¾		6¼
19⅝	13½	1	Hall Print	400	14	13½	13½		14
94	89¼	7	Hanna 1pf	10	80½	80½	80½		
44¼	36	2	Harbison	100	31¾	31⅝	31⅝		31½
7⅞	3½		Hartman B	200	3½	3½	3½		3¾
18	13½	1.50	Hercules Mont	200	15¼	15¼	15¼		15¾
58	43	3	Hercules P	100	43	43	43		43
119½	116⅜	7	Herc P pf	10	116⅛	116⅝	116⅝		
102⅜	87	5	Hershey Ch	200	94	94	94		
104	93	5	Hershey pf	200	101½	101½	101½		100⅛
104	81	6†	Homestake	300	93	90	93		
9⅜	4⅛		Houdaille B	100	5½	5½	5½		5⅛
64⅛	35¼		Houston Oil	700	40¾	39⅜	40¾		38
44	41½		Houston Oil new	200	42	42	42		41
20⅜	18⅝	3	Howe Sound	500	18⅞	18⅜	18⅝		19¼
44½	37	3½	Hud Man	400	37¾	37½	37¾		37
26	18½	1	Hudson Mot	700	17½	16¾	17¼		
13⅛	7		Hupp Motors	400	8¼	8⅛	8⅜		8
			—I—						
89	53⅞	4	Ill Central	200	61⅜	61¼	61⅜		60¼
4⅜	2½		Indian Refin	900	3¼	3⅛	3⅛		
11⅜	6½		Inspiration	300	7⅛	6¾	6¾		7⅛
9⅜	6¾	.40	Insuran Sh Md	100	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜		7⅝
34	19⅞		Interboro RT	100	22¾	22¾	22¾		22½
170¾	145⅛	6†	Int Business	800	157¼	156	157¼		156½
12⅝	7⅝	.50	Int Carriers	100	8	8	8		
62⅛	34½	4	Int Cement	200	37

STEEL TRADE OPERATIONS MORE STEADY

Rate for Last Week Holds at 49 P. C.—Prices Unchanged—Rail Call Up

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK, May 4—Earnings statements of some of the leading steel companies for first quarter occupied the attention of the business world during the last week and had much to do with the fluctuation of the stock market generally.

Earnings of 5 or 6 cents a share for the first quarter of a year do not make a very pleasing picture of course, though it is felt in steel circles that it is just as well that the worst is known.

Though declines are still the order of the day in various departments of the steel trade some more optimistic developments have taken place. Purchasing of steel rails, though still on a small scale, has improved, allowing an idle rail maker in Colorado to resume operations. Likewise more orders for line pipe have appeared and though they, too, are small, any improvement is encouraging.

Operations Now Steadier

Another more favorable development is the greater steadiness of steel operations. Some observers state that operations have declined recently, while others maintain that they have increased slightly, the correct observation probably being that they are unchanged at 49 per cent of capacity.

The steel price situation is for the most part unchanged, with some slight leaning toward easiness of prices. Steel producers show a great determination to hold quotations to present levels, especially since recent earnings statements have been so unfavorable.

Weakness of steel scrap has an important bearing on the price situation and business in the steel trades generally. In the first place many regard scrap as a barometer of steel business generally, and in the second place it causes the uses of larger quantities of scrap and smaller amounts of pig iron, thus hurting pig iron business. Scrap is normally $4 a ton cheaper than pig iron, but at present the differential is considerably wider than that.

Structural Demand Good

There is no abatement to the demand for fabricated structural steel though orders in a recent week came to only 15,000 tons, the smallest for a week so far this year. However this is more than counterbalanced by the good inquiry in prospect.

The Golden Gate bridge at San Francisco will require 103,000 tons of steel, including 75,000 tons of structurals and 28,000 tons of wire cable, bids for which will be opened June 17. Another new section of subway at New York, requiring 25,000 tons of steel altogether, is an active steel project with bids about to be opened on more than 5000 tons for this. A bridge at Chicago, requiring 6000 tons of steel, is about to be awarded to a steel fabricator.

Road building continues active, and much steel will eventually be used for concrete reinforcing bars and road building machinery. Just now, however, contractors are slow in distributing orders for bars, probably because they expect to obtain lower prices by waiting.

Agricultural demand for steel is rather poor, as judged by the slow demand for agricultural implements and poor call for metal sheets for roofing farm buildings. Accordingly, sheet makers in the Chicago district barely hold to 50 per cent of capacity.

Pig Iron Sales Low

Shipbuilding steel has been quiet along the Atlantic seaboard for several weeks, though building of barges for inland waterways continues active. Demand for railroad locomotives is extremely slow.

Pig iron inquiry and sales continue at a low ebb. New England affords the best prospects along the Atlantic seaboard apparently, where there are intimations of formal inquiries soon for round tonnages from a maker of valves and fittings, from a textile machinery maker and one or two other manufacturers.

The Massachusetts pig iron producer is said to be selling aggressively from stocks stored in New Jersey, making it difficult for other producers to compete.

Pig iron prices are not receiving a good test because of lack of business. Birmingham iron is firm at $11 a ton, furnace, and hence a factor which had been disturbing for many months in 1930 and early 1931 is now satisfactory. Imports of iron from India this year promise to be considerably under the 90,000 tons imported in 1930.

The Navy Department is in the market for about 300 tons of low phosporus iron and it is said that iron imported from Great Britain may be bought.

Nonferrous Markets Weak

Steel makers give no hint of intending to lower wages. The prevailing theory in steel circles now is to shorten the hours of each individual worker so that a greater number of men can be employed. Costs of steel production are being cut where they can.

Some of the major metals have declined to prices which have been the lowest over a long span of years. Zinc has sold the lowest since 1896; copper is at 9 cents, bottom since 1894; tin has been bottom since 1902; lead has touched the low point of 1921; platinum prices are back to pre-war levels; antimony is sagging to lowest levels for several years. Only nickel and aluminum remain unchanged, though scrap aluminum has been reduced 2 cents a pound.

The bargain prices among the metals brought out better business, at least immediately after the lows were reached. Copper sales on Wednesday were over 4000 tons, the best for several weeks; 300 tons of tin were sold on the same day, while lead was very active at the middle of the week. The better buying, however, was not long sustained.

CALIFORNIA PACKING'S YEAR

California Packing Corporation's detailed report for the year ended Feb. 28 shows operating profit of $18,118,299; selling, administrative and general expense $11,377,497; depreciation $2,345,323; proportion of Alaska Packers' Association loss for the year ended Dec. 31 $743,499; balance $753,970; dividends received $8000; total income $758,970; debenture interest, including discount and expense $470,912; provision for federal tax $193,079; minority interest in profits of subsidiaries $3802; net profit $91,186; dividends $2,900,004; deficit $2,818,449.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Adams Express 4s '48	96¼	96¼
Albany PWP 5s '46	85	85
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	73	73
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	101⅝	101⅝
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	101½	101½
Amer Foreign Power 5s	82¾	82¾
Amer I G Chem 5½s ct '49	102⅝	100½
Amer Inter 5½s cv '49	89	88½
Amer Metals Co 5½s	91	91
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '42	39½	39½
Amer Smelting 5s '47	103¼	103¼
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	109¾	104½
Amer T&T col 5s '46	107⅛	107⅛
Amer T&T sf 5s '60	108	107⅝
Amer T&T 5s '65	108⅛	108⅛
Amer WW & Elec 5s '24	110¾	110
Amer Writing Paper 6s '47	103	103
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	80	80
Armour & Co 4½s '39	75	75
Armour & Co 5½s '43	81½	80½
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	75	74
Atch T&SF 4½s	89½	89½
Atlanta & Dany 5s '48	99¾	99¾
Atlanta & Dany 2d 4s '48	44	44
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	96	96
Balt & Ohio 4s Tol & C div '59	83½	83½
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	101	100¾
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv	92	91¾
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div	103½	103⅛
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	106	106
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	100½	100½
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	108	107¾
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	103	103¾
Bing & Binr 6½s '50	103	103
Boston & Maine 5s '67	83¾	82½
Bklyn City 1st	100	99¾
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	83	83
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	101¼	100¾
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	90	90
Buff R & P 4½s '57	104¾	104¾
Bush Term con 5s '55	84½	84½
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	89½	89⅜
By Products Coke 5½s	101¼	101
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	102	102
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	90	89¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '55	100¾	100
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	102¾	102¼
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct	106¾	106¾
Can North deb 6½s '46	106½	106½
Can Pacific deb 4s	119¾	119¾
Can Pacific 4½s '46	88¼	88
Can Pacific 5s '44 ct	99¼	99¼
Can Pacific 5s '54	105½	105⅛
Cen of Ga rfg 5½s '59	103½	103¼
Cen New England 4s	91½	91⅛
Cen Pacific 5s '60	88¼	88
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	103½	103¼
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	99⅞	99¾
Chicago G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	33½	33½
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	105	105
Chicago Ind & L gen 6s '66	65¼	65½
Chi Pneu Tool Co 4s	77½	77½
Chi M&StP gen 4s '89	95¾	95¾
Chicago M&StP&Pac adj 2000	23½	23
Chicago & Nw gen 4s '87	59¾	59
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	86	86
Chicago & Nw 4½s '87 cv	84¾	84¾
Chicago & Nw gen 5s '87	79½	78¾
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	107	107
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	95	95
Chi St L Horis 5s	108¾	108¾
Chicago Railway 5s	103½	103½
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	60¾	60¾
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv	97½	97¾
Chicago TerHau & SE 5s '60	81	80¾
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	70¼	70¼
Childs Co 5s	90½	90½
Chile Copper 5s '47	75¼	75
Chi Wa March 4s	89¾	89½
Clev CCC&St. deb 4½s '31	93¾	93¾
Clev Short Line 4½s '61	97½	97½
Colonial Oil 6s '38	102¾	102¾
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	39	37
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	99¾	99¼
Columbia Gas Co 5s 61	99¾	99¼
Columbus Power 4½s	98¾	98¾
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	98	98
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	98½	97¾
Con Gas Co 5½s '45	37¼	36
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	107¾	107¼
Container Corp 5s ct '43	106	106
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	34	34
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	96	96
Crown Zellerbach 6s	75	74½
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	74½	74½
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	41¾	41¾
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	77¾	77¾
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	104¾	104¾
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	97¼	97½
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	105½	105½
Den &Rio G Wn 5s '55	97⅝	97⅜
Detroit Ed 4½s	67	67
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	103¾	103¾
Detroit Ed 5s '49	103¾	103¾
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	107½	107½
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	86	85¼
Erie RR gen 4s '96	104½	104½
Erie RR 5s '67	88½	88½
Erie RR gen 5s	74¼	74¼
Erie & Jersey 6s	74½	74
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42 stp	111¾	111¾
Fed Lt & Trac 6s '42	95	95
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	103	103
Gen Baking Co 5½s	23½	23½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	94½	94½
Gen Theater Equip 6s	104	103⅝
Goodrich 6s '45	47	45½
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	54½	55
Goodyear Tire 8s '57	97½	97½
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '04 C	89	89
Great Northern 5s '73 C	112	112
Great oNrthern 5½s '52	102¼	102¼
Great Northern 7s '36 A	109¾	109
Har Hyd Pow 4s	110¾	110¾
Havana Elec 5s '52	94	93¾
Hudson Coal 5s '62	30	30
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	56¼	54¾
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	76½	76½
Humble Oil 5s '37	99¼	99¼
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102	101¾
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	102¼	102
Ill Central 4½s '66	107	107
Ill Central rfg 5s '55	83½	83½
Ill Central 5½s '36	102	102
Inland Steel 3½s A '78	93¾	93¾
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	94	94
Inter Match Corp 5s stp	92¾	92¾
Inter Match Corp cv 5s rct	95¾	95¼
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	93½	92¼
Inter Rap Tran rrfg 5s '66	70¼	70
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	70	69½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	91½	91½
Inter Hydro 6s	86	85½
Int Ag col 5s sta '32	75	74
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	89	88
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	61½	60¾
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	72¾	72
Int Paper 6s '55	53½	53
Int Tl & Tel 4½s cv '39	88¾	88¾
Int Tel & Tel 5s	82¾	82
Kan City FtSt&Mem 4s '36	97½	96¾
Kendall Co 5½s ww	63¾	62¾
Kan City Pow & Lt 4½s B	103⅝	103¼
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	94	93¾
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	95¾	95¾
Kan City Pow & Lt 4½s '61	104½	104½
Kings Co El 4s '49	84¾	84
Lack Steel Con 5s '50	105	105
L'Autaro 6s '54	54½	54
Lehigh Val con 4s 2003	84¼	84¼
Lehigh Val con 4½s 2003	97¼	97¼
Loew's Inc 6s '41	94¾	94¾
Louis Arkansas 5s	54¾	50
Louis & Jeff Bridge 4s '45	94½	94½
L&N uni 4s '40	99½	99½
L&N rfg 5s 2003 B	104¾	104¾
L&N 3s StL div '80	68½	68½
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	25	25
McCormick (Edith R) 6s '34	101½	101⅛
McCrory Stores 5½s '41r	98	97¾
Metro Edison 4½s	102½	102½
Mid Chi & St L 4½s '78	78	77¾
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	94¾	94¾
NY Cityp. 5H. 3½s	83	83
NY Dock Co 4s '51	78	78
NY Dock Co 5s '38	63½	63
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	99⅞	99⅞
NY GELH&P 5s '48	112	112
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '55	85¾	85¾
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	113	113
NY State Highway 4½s	8¾	8¾
NY Steam Corp 5s '47	109	109
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	104¼	104¼
NY Tel deb 6s '49	103¾	103¾
NY Tel rfg 5s '41	103¾	103¾
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	107	106½
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	100¼	100¼
Norf & W div 4s 44	79½	79½
Nor Am Co 5s	99¼	99
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	98¾	98½
Nor Am Ed 5s C '60	41	40
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	101	101
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	104	103¾
Nor Pacific 4½s A 2047	66	65¾
Nor Pacific 5s C 2047	95	95
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	103½	101
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	111¾	111½
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	104¼	104
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	106½	106½
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	112	112
Otis Steel 6s '41	105½	105½
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	85	85
Pac Gas & Elec 5½s '42	104¾	104½
Pan-Am Pet & T 5s '40	89½	88¼
Paramount Publix 5½s '50	44¾	44¾
Paramount Publix 5½s '50	82	81½
Paramount Pwy 5½s '51	80	80
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	101¾	101¾
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	89½	89
Penn O & D RR 4½s A '77	90¼	89½
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	95	94¾
Penn Railroad 4½s '63	101	100½
Penn Railroad 4½s	98¾	98¾
Penn Railroad con 4½s '60	106	106
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	101¾	101¾
Penn Railroad 5s '64	104	103¾
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	109	108¾
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	110½	110
Peoria & East 1st 4s '40	84	84
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	69	68
Philadelphia Co 5s '50	103¾	103¾
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '67	104¾	104½
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	75	74
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	108½	108
Port Gen Elec 4½s	89¾	89¾
Port Ry Lt & P 5½s '36	107½	107½
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	81	81
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	103½	103½
Pub Svc E&G 4s	95½	95⅝
Pure Oil 5½s '37	82	82
Pure Oil 5½s '42	77	78½
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	94¾	94
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	80	80
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	43½	43¾
Republic I&S sf 5s '40	101½	101½
Revere Cop & Br 6s '48	82¼	82¼
Rio G & W col 4s '49	82½	82½
Rochester Gas 4½s	104½	104½
St Louis D&E 4s R&G div '33	80½	80½
St Louis RM&Pac 5s '31	96¼	96¼
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	80¾	80¾
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	83¾	83
St Louis & SF 6s A '50	83¾	83
St Louis & SF 6s B '50	84⅜	84⅜
St Louis SW con 4s '32	94	94
St L P Del 4s	72	72
Seaboard All con 6s '45	12	12
Shell Pipe Line 6s '32	73	73
Shell Union 5s '47	74	74
Shell Union 5s ct ww '40	67	64
Shubbert Theater 6s '45	67	63½
Siletan Am Corp 7s '41	13¾	13¾
Sinclair Co Co col 5½s '38	76½	76½
Sinclair Cn O col 5½s '38	87	86¾
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	83¾	83
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '48	102	101¾
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	100¾	100¾
Southern Bell Tel 6½s '51	65	65
Southern Colo Pow 6s '47	106	106
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	84	83½
Southern Pacific 4½s '69	87¾	87¾
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	84¾	84½
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	100½	100½
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	83¾	83¾
Southern Ry con 5s '94	107¾	107¾
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	105	105
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	110¾	110¾
Stand Oil Ky 6s '66	103	103
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	97	97
Tenn Ice Power 6s '47	97½	107¼
Texas Corp 5s '44	94¼	94¼
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	72	72
Third Ave adj 5s '60	93	92
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	28¾	28¾
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	89¾	89¼
Union El L & P 5½s '54	103	103
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	104	104
Union Pacif 1st 4s '47	98¾	98¾
US Rubber Co 5s '47	101¾	100½
US Rubber 8s '47	67	66½
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	88¾	88½
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	103½	103½
Virginia Ry 5s '62	67½	67½
Wabash RR 3d 5s '39	103¼	103¼
Walworth 5s '45	102	102
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	67	67
West Pa Pow 5½s P '60	44	43½
West Shore 4s 2361	106½	106½
Western Electric 5s '44	77¾	77¾
Western Union 5s '50	105¾	105¾
Western Union 6½s '36	101¾	101¾
Western Union 5s '60	100¾	100¾
Wheeling & L Erie 4½s '66	95	95
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	84½	83
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	100½	100¾
Wm Salem 5s	102¾	102¾
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	92	86½
Wis Cen 4s '49	89	89
Wis Cen 4s S&D div '36	48¾	48
Youngstown Sheet 5s '39	97	97
	100½	100¼

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	May 4	Last May 2
3½s '47	102.30	102.00	102.00	101.31
1st 4¼s '47	103.00	102.30	103.00	
4th 4¼s '38	104.40	104.30	104.40	104.30
US 3¾s '43 June	101.28	101.28	101.28	
US 3¾s '43 March	101.27	101.25	101.25	
US 3¾s '47	102.70	102.30	102.70	102.30
US 3¾s '56	106.90	106.80	106.90	106.90
US 4s '54	108.60	108.60	108.60	108.90
US 4¼s '52	112.15	112.11	112.11	

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitib P&P 5s '53	54	53	
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	48	48	
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	48¾	48¼	
Antioquia 7s A '45	50	50	
Antioquia 7s D '45	48¾	48¾	
Antioquia III 7s '57	48	47½	
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	89	89	
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	89	89	
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	89½	88½	
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	89¼	89¼	
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	90	90	
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	90	89	
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	89¾	89¾	
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	89¾	89¾	
Australia 4½s '56	55	53	
Australia 5s '55	60½	58½	
Australia 5s '57	85¼	85¼	
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	100⅞	100⅞	
Austria (Lower) 7½s '50	99½	99½	
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	93	93½	
Belgium (King) 6s '55	104½	104½	
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	110¾	110¾	
Bergen 5s '60	84¾	84¾	
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	97	96½	
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	83	81½	
Berlin Elec 6s '55	78	77½	
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	19	19	
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	20½	20	
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	105¾	105¾	
Brazil (Con El Ry) 7s '52	53½	53½	
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	51¼	50½	
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	50½	50	
Brazil (US) 8s '41	60¾	60	
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	70	70	
Budapest (City) 6s '62	74	74	
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	89½	89¼	
Bulgaria 7s '67	89¾	89¾	
Bulgaria 7½s '68	80	79½	
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	80	80	
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	106⅛	106⅛	
Canada 4s	94¾	94½	
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	80½	80	
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	89½	89½	
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	75	74½	
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	71	71	
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	74¾	73¾	
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	74	74	
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	73½	72	
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	73¾	73¼	
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	73¾	73¼	
Chile (Gov) Ru-EC Ry 5s '51	84	84	
Colombia Agr Bk 7s '46	22½	22¾	
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '48	60	60	
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	61¼	61	
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	62	62	
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	60½	60	
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	60½	60	
Copenhagen Tel 5s '54	100¾	100¾	
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	80	80	
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	98	98	
Cuba (Rep) 6s '45	98	98	
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	110	110	
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s E '52	110	110	
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	87	86½	
Denmark (King) 6s '42	106	106	
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	100⅛	100	
Dominic (Rep) 5½s '42	92	92	
Dominic (Rep) 1st '40	89½	89½	
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 2nd '40	89½	89½	
Dresden 7s '45	76¾	76¾	
Estonia Bank 7s '67	82½	82½	
Fiat 7s '46 war	83	81	
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	89½	89¾	
Finland 5½s '58	88¾	88	
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	81½	80¾	
Francisco Dev 7½s '42	89½	89½	
French (Rep) 7s '42	107½	107½	
French (Rep) 7½s '41	118½	118½	
German 7s '49	122½	122¼	
Germn Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	105¼	105	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	85	85	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	78½	78½	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	78	78½	
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	92	91	
Germn Cen Pow 6½s '50	77¾	77¾	
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	86	86	
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	100	100	
Good Hope I&S 7s '45	79¾	79½	
Hamburg 6s '48	89¾	89¾	
Hanaa 6s '39 ww	88½	88½	
Harpen 6s '49 ww	81	81	
Hungary (King)'s 7½s A '44	81½	81¾	
Hungary (King) 7½s	89½	89¼	
Hungary Mort 7½s '45	101	100¾	
Irish Free State 5s '60	90	90	
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	105	105	
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	94	94	
Italy (King) 7s '51	96½	96	
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	100½	99¾	
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	99½	99½	
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	95¼	95¼	
Jugoslavia 2½ 7s '37	105½	105	
Karstadt 6s '43	86¼	85	
Krehger & Toll 5s '59	89¾	89	
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	88½	88½	
Lombard El 7s '52 xw	94	94	
Medellin 6½s '54	93¾	93¼	
Mag Mill Mch 7s '56 xw	79¾	79¾	
Milan (City) 6½s '52	88	87½	
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	70	68	
Netherlands (King) 6s '72	106	104	
New South Wales 5s '57	46¼	45½	
New South Wales 5s '58	45¾	45¼	
Nord Rys 6½s '50	108¾	108¾	
North German Lloyd 6s '47	84¾	84¾	
Norway (Mun) Bank 5s '70	101¾	101¾	
Norway (Mun) Bank 5s '67	100	100	
Norway (King) 5s '63	101½	101½	
Norway (King) 5½s '65	102¾	102¾	
Norway (King) 6s '52	102¾	102¾	
Norwegian El 5½s '57	99½	99	
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	98	96	
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	100¼	100	
Oslo (City) 6s '55	103½	103¼	
Oslo G&E 5s '63	99¼	99¼	
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	85½	85	
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	106¾	106¾	
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	102¼	102¼	
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	35	35	
Poland (Gov) 5s '40	69¼	69¼	
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	74½	74½	
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	80¾	80¾	
Porto Ale (City) 7½s '68	38	37	
Porto Ale (City) 8s '61	49	49	
Prague (City) 7½s '52	103¾	103¾	
Prussia 6½s '51	85½	85½	
Queensland (State) 6s '47	79¾	78¾	
Rhine Main 7s '50	97	97	
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	98¾	98¾	
Rhinelbe 7s '46	93	93	
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	41	41	
Rio de Janeiro (City) 8s '46	58½	58	
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	36	34	
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '67	40	39¾	
Rome (City) 6½s '52	89	89	
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	89¼	89¼	
Rumania 7s '59	76¾	76¾	
San Paulo (City) 6½s '57	39¾	39½	
San Paulo (City) 8s '52	91	91	
San Paulo (State) 8s '36	23¾	23¾	
San Paulo (State) 7s '40	72	70	
San Paulo (State) 8s '36	73	73	
Saxon State 6½s '46	81¾	81¾	
Saxon State 7s '45	89	89	
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	76¾	76¾	
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	107¼	107¼	
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	81½	81	
Siemens &Hls '51	90½	90½	
Siemens 7s '35	94½	94½	
Silesia Ek 6s '47	102¾	102¾	
Silesia (Prov) 7s '50	78	78	
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	62	61¾	
Swiss Government 5½s '48	105½	105¾	
Toho Elec Pow 6s '52	104¾	105¾	
Tokyo (City) 5½s '52	89¾	90	
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	94½	94½	
Trondhjem 5½s '57	87¾	86¾	
Tyrol 7½s '55	89½	89½	
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	98½	98½	
U K G Ind & I 6½s '37	80½	80½	
Uni Sil W Burbeck 7s '37	106¾	106¾	
Uni Sil W 6½s A '51	100	100¾	

NEW ENGLAND'S GAIN MORE THAN SEASONAL

The National Shawmut Bank states today in its monthly summary of New England business, that productive activity of manufacturing plants, as indicated by the consumption of electrical energy, increased more than seasonally over the low levels of December during the first quarter. In New England the increase in production preceded and relatively exceeded the increase in the country as a whole.

"The construction industry was another branch of business activity showing more than seasonal improvement," the summary says. "The value of contracts awarded in New England as reported by the F. W. Dodge Corporation not only gained during the first quarter this year, but also exceeded the volume of the like period a year ago. In the reported 37 eastern states contracts awarded increased during the first quarter but the volume was materially below a year ago."

COMMODITY INDEX DECLINES FURTHER

Prof. Irving Fisher's wholesale price index of 200 representative commodities from Dun's Review and the purchasing power of the dollar are sh

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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Red Maple

AS WE watch in early spring for the first touch of outdoor color, we always find red maples doing their bit to brighten the drabness by the side of streams or ponds, and across low, damp lands.

Even before the foliage appears, uprising branches and red twigs of last year's growth are literally covered with a mass of budding tufts that open into fine red and yellow flowers—to be quickly succeeded by small samaras of a rich, warm hue, dangling daintily by mere threads of stems.

Then, as though to justify their descriptive name more definitely, the plump buds unfold crinkly baby leaves that are at first rosy as the seed-keys, but soon become deep green above, with a lighter, even a silvery, surface beneath.

From New Brunswick to the Dakotas and southward to Texas and Florida, red maples attract attention through the winter by the deep red of their small branches and fine twigs tipping the red-brown of last year's growth. The limbs spring away from the ridgy, dark-gray trunk to form a sweep of graceful branching, typical of the soft maples.

In the north red maples seldom grow higher than 50 feet, but across the southern limit of their range they may be 80 or even 100 feet tall. The wood is tinged with red, and touched occasionally with a curly grain which makes it valuable for cabinet work. The close and hard texture is suitable for tool-handles and woodenware.

What They Say

By Its Fruits

"Our civilization is much like a garden. It is to be appraised by the quality of its blooms." — *President Hoover.*

Says Shaw!

"Dramatic criticism today is no worse than it was in the good old days. It couldn't be." — *George Bernard Shaw.*

Distribution

"The world needs more wealth, not less, but it wants to make sure of its fair and just distribution." — *Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president, Columbia University.*

Perpetual Identity

"I do not believe there will be any break in thought, consciousness or memory. We shall take on where we leave off. Identity will be perpetual." —*Dr. Henry Howard, New York clergyman.*

A Word a Day

Validity

Pronounced *va-lid'-i-ti*, a as in sofa, each i as in it.

It will help us in the use and appreciation of this word if we keep in mind the fact that it is derived from the Latin *valere*, "to be strong."

That which has "validity," then, has the innate strength to convince one of its soundness, justness, propriety, or reality. The adjective "valid," once freely used in the sense of "strong, powerful," still implies this in its meaning of "founded on truth or fact."

Example: "The validity of material things was questioned."

Notes and Queries

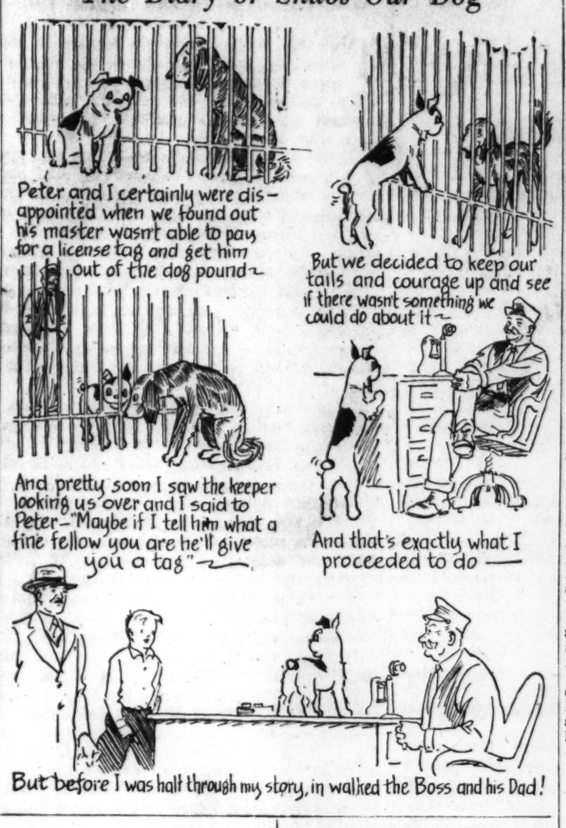
Wrath, amen, bury ("Reader")—"Wrath" is preferably pronounced as *rath* with *a* as in arm; our British friends, however, incline toward sounding the vowel as the *o* in *orb*. "Amen," when read, is preferred as *a-men'* with long *a* as in *late*, *e* short as in *end*; when sung, the *a* is more euphoniously rendered as in *arm*. "Bury" is sounded as *berry*.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor.

A Quotation for Today

THERE is a manner of forgiving so divine, that you are ready to embrace the offender for having called it forth.—LAVATER.

The Diary of Snubs Our Dog


Peter and I certainly were disappointed when we found out his master wasn't able to pay for a license tag and get him out of the dog pound—
And pretty soon I saw the keeper looking us over and I said to Peter—"Maybe if I tell him what a fine fellow you are he'll give you a tag"—
But we decided to keep our tails and courage up and see if there wasn't something we could do about it—
And that's exactly what I proceeded to do—
But before I was half through my story, in walked the Boss and his Dad!

Odds and Ends

University Real Estate

The University of Texas is the owner of 2,000,000 acres of land in that State, lying in 17 different counties.

Dominion Lands Given Away

In the 30-year period from 1900 to 1930, nearly 600,000 free homesteads totaling about 100,000,000 acres were given to settlers by Canada.

Motorcycles Still Popular

There are about 700,000 motorcycles in use in Great Britain, while the number of motorcars exceeds 1,000,000.

Newspaper Production

There are now 39,500,000 copies of newspapers published daily in the United States, or one for every three inhabitants, and 27,000,000 issues of Sunday newspapers.

Modern Cave Dwellers

The 3000 inhabitants of Matmata, a village in Tunisia, Africa, make their homes in underground dwellings, large circular holes in the earth providing ventilation.

George Washington of South America

The first Pan-American Congress was called in 1826 by Simon Bolivar, the liberator and founder of the republics of Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia.

RECENT STATISTICS REVEAL THAT THERE ARE APPROXIMATELY 1,897,000 GOLFERS IN THE UNITED STATES WHO BELONG TO 5856 CLUBS.
U.S.A.

In Lighter Vein

Passing Show

House built for a retired demolition contractor, who didn't want to feel he was severed too completely from his profession.

Out of the Mouths of Babes

Little Louise was lost on the street and was brought into the police station. The officers tried in every way to learn her name. Finally one of the officers said:

"What names does your mother call your father?"

"Why," said Louise, very innocently, "she don't call him any name; she likes him."—*Association Men.*

A Tongue All His Own

Grocer's Wife: "And does your little boy go to school?"

Mrs. Newlyrich: "Oh, yes, and he's getting on so well; he is learning French and algebra. Now, Billy, say something to the lady in algebra."

Called It!

The inspector was testing the general knowledge of the junior class. Slapping a half-dollar on the desk, he said sharply, "What's that?"

Instantly a voice from the back row, "Tails, sir."—*Royal Arcanum Bulletin.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Helping Hand

Dowagiac, Mich.

ONE evening, after a heavy snowfall, Bessie J——, on her way home from work, met an Indian squaw, plunging along through the snow with a loaded gunny sack on her back. The squaw appeared to be quite weary, and pausing beside her, Bessie asked if she could not carry the sack for her a little way.

The squaw relinquished it with a sigh of relief and Bessie attempted to lift it; but no amount of tugging would raise it more than an inch or two from the ground. "How far do you have to go with this?" she asked.

"To the Pottwattomie Reservation," replied the squaw, and Bessie gasped in astonishment—miles and miles through that deep snow with such a load! "It is coal," explained the squaw, "to keep little ones warm."

Determined to help if possible, Bessie asked if the squaw could not spend the night at her house, and some arrangement could then be made for taking her home in the morning; but the three little ones waiting at the reservation seemed to preclude that avenue of assistance. However, Bessie had a cousin living near the squaw's home, and after telephoning her to look after the children for the night, she proceeded to see that the squaw was given a good dinner and made comfortable. In the morning, a vehicle was found to transport the squaw to her home, not only with the sack of coal, but with a basketful of food.

Sometime later the grateful squaw called at Bessie's home and presented her with a lovely grass sewing basket she had purchased from a member of her tribe with money she had earned doing washing.

Brevities

Judge: Next January the mint will issue commemorative 25-cent pieces in honor of George Washington. Write your own wisecrack about Washington and his winter quarters.

Life: "A well driven golf ball," we read, "leaves the head of a club at 135 miles an hour." This is said to be only slightly faster than a golfer leaves the office.

Arkansas Gazette: Cotton Sidewalks to Be Tried.— Headline. House to house canvas?

Passing Show: "Many servants complain," says a domestic essayist, "that they do not get sufficient attention from their mistresses." On the other hand, most mistresses complain that they get a lot too much notice from their servants.

SYNONYM GOLF

No. 28
Winner:
E. R. GOPHILE, Boston

Hole	Word	Par	Synonym	Strokes
1.	Negotiate	4	Do	2
2.	Party	3	Tea-T	1
3.	Realize	3	See-C	1
4.	Immaculate	4	Pure	4
5.	Qualify	3	Do	2
6.	Investigate	5	Eye-I	1
7.	Obtest	3	Beg	2
8.	Glorify	5	Laud	4
9.	Tangible	4	Real	4
10.	Jocularity	3	Fun	3
11.	Vertex	3	Tee-T	1
12.	Fiducial	3	Set	3
13.	Meander	4	Web	3
14.	Second	3	Aid	3
15.	Habitation	4	Hut	3
16.	Allusion	3	Cue-Q	1
17.	Unfold	3	Air	3
18.	Languid	4	Lax	3
		66		45

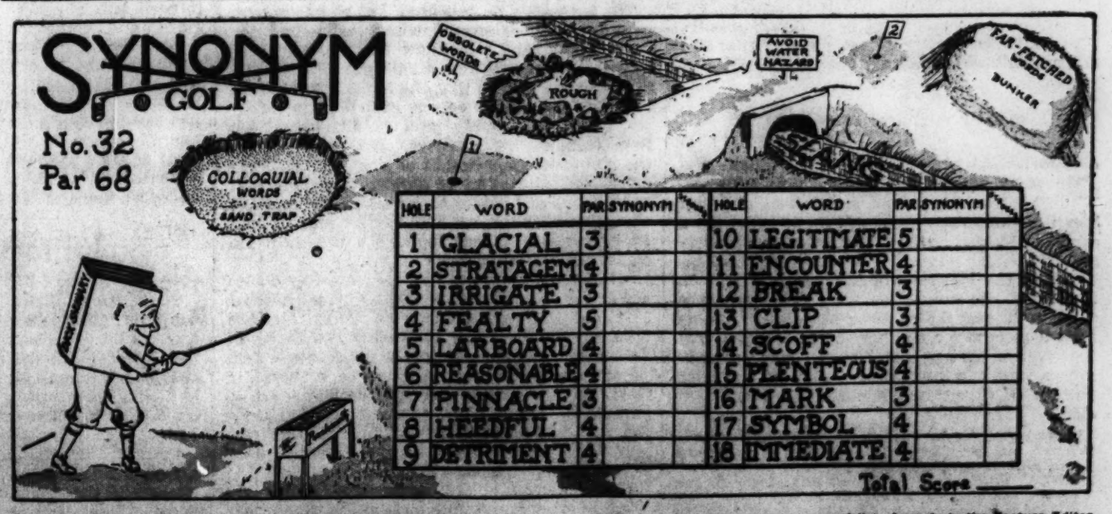
Although the above score has three 4's, it also has five holes-in-one, making it the lowest winning card turned in to date. Now take out your Webster's New Internationals and we'll clear up a few holes: Hole 5, intransitive verbs, as "it will do for use, or qualify for use"; hole 11, Tee is the top of a Burmese temple; hole 13, transitive verbs meaning "entangle"; hole 17, one may either "unfold" his plans, or "air" them.

The lowest score submitted was a 29 (!) from West Newton, but it was mounting into the 40's on the substitutes until it was finally stopped by "awe" (misapplied) on hole 8: a sparkling 37 from Bridgeport, Conn., was disallowed because of "cue" on hole 13 (both "meander" and "cue" are listed as transitive verbs with the meaning of "twist"; but "twist" has a different shade of meaning in each instance.

Ten-year-old Jack of Chicago sent in a score of 58, but he asks that we "do not give such extremely hard words." Yes, but Jack, you got them right—and we need to enlarge our vocabulary, don't we?

SYNONYM GOLF

No. 32
Par 68



HOLE	WORD	PAR	SYNONYM		HOLE	WORD	PAR	SYNONYM	
1	GLACIAL	3			10	LEGITIMATE	5		
2	STRATAGEM	4			11	ENCOUNTER	4		
3	IRRIGATE	3			12	BREAK	3		
4	FEALTY	5			13	CLIP	3		
5	LARBOARD	4			14	SCOFF	4		
6	REASONABLE	4			15	PLENTEOUS	4		
7	PINNACLE	3			16	MARK	3		
8	HEEDFUL	4			17	SYMBOL	4		
9	DETRIMENT	4			18	IMMEDIATE	4		

RULES: Write in the designated space the shortest synonym you can find for the corresponding hole-word. The number of letters in your synonym is your number of strokes for the hole.

Try to equal—or beat—par. Perhaps you can make a birdie (one under par) or an eagle (two under par). For instance, FAITH is a par 4 for the sixth hole, but FIT is a birdie 3. Try for a hole-in-one. Somewhere on the course there is a word a synonym for which may be spelled (phonetically) with one letter: (example: SEE—S.

If you beat par send in your score and list of words to the Feature Editor. The lowest correct score and list of synonyms will be published with the winner's name two weeks from today. Be sure to put down the number.

"Dick Shunary" is the "pro" on the course; refer your problems to it. And remember, a synonym, according to Webster, is "one of two or more words of the same language having the same or nearly the same essential meaning." A noun must be given as a synonym for a noun, an adjective for an adjective, etc. No obsolete or colloquial words accepted.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MAY 4, 1931 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Canton or Convention?

THE trouble which has broken out in Canton rather blots the picture of unification which has been presented to the world by enthusiastic partisans of the Nanking Government. Preliminary reports indicate that the coup has been engineered by secessionists who, making Canton their center, are stated to be in a position to claim the allegiance of five southern provinces. Such a claim may be upset by events, but there is no question that the revolt does disclose a considerable fissure in Nanking's authority, and may be expected to cast a pall over the forthcoming People's Convention, which has been called chiefly for a purpose that is now somewhat ironical, namely, to consolidate unification.

The People's Convention was intended to do something more than celebrate unification. It has a very definite program ahead of it. Chief among its tasks is the promotion of some kind of constitutional government at Nanking to take the place of the dictatorship of the Kuomintang, or Nationalist Party. Since 1928, when the Nationalists established their Government, authority has been derived from the party congress, and the Government has tolerated neither opposition nor outside suggestion. The People's Convention, to which are invited delegates of unions, chambers of commerce and universities, as well as party members, thus represents the first concession to responsible government.

Yet one reason for the Canton outbreak is stated to be the "high-handedness" of President Chiang Kai-shek. This hardly squares either with the aim of the convention or with Chiang Kai-shek's efforts in promoting it. Much more logical as an expression of their wishes would have been the participation of the dissidents in this effort to rid the Government of its personal aspect. Such a course, however, would not have been in harmony with the complexities of the Chinese character. Men are more important than measures in Chinese developments, and Chiang Kai-shek has incurred considerable displeasure in Kuomintang ranks by his progressive attitude toward the convention. To put it through at all he had to ride roughshod over Kuomintang philosophy, unseating in the process certain members of the Government, such as Hu Han-min, who have considerable standing in China.

These discarded officials were Kuomintang purists, or Conservatives. They adhered to what has been called government by revelation, or the kind of party dictatorship decreed by the "father of the Chinese revolution," Sun Yat-sen, who stated that the people should undergo political tutelage before being allowed to enjoy representative government.

Chiang Kai-shek's action in backing a liberal program for the convention has therefore been denounced as anti-Kuomintang. Thus there is a political as well as personal element in the opposition, but the personal element is uppermost, and it has screened itself behind old-time anti-Nanking factions which are wholly personal in outlook.

Hitherto Chiang's great mistake has been to try conclusions with every disgruntled militarist who defied Nanking. In 1927, when the last rebellion broke out in the South, he tried to quash it, but only succeeded in intensifying anti-Nanking feeling, which flared up as soon as the Nanking troops were withdrawn. In such a huge country as China a government can always find reasons for punitive expeditions. Its best course is to ignore such movements as long as they remain localized, and to concentrate on the improvement of the system of government in the area which is capable of being controlled. Attention to realities, said Coventry Patmore, is the beginning of wisdom, and the Nanking Government has displayed this kind of wisdom in its decision to take no notice of the coup at Canton.

Southern disaffection may have marred the picture of unification, but it should stimulate the convention to make its work generally acceptable. This would be far more effective in restoring true unification than a military campaign.

The Glory of the Small Town

SHERWOOD ANDERSON, story-teller and country editor, has been making some addresses on "American Journalism and Our Small Communities" under the auspices of a school of journalism in a middle-western university. Mr. Anderson decries an industrial civilization and the lessening of the personal note in the life of the worker, but he believes that the small town may be of some service in winning back a respect for the handmade job and that the man of average attainments may continue to be a vivid and interesting unit in the unspoiled pattern of village individualism. He speaks out stoutly:

> This scramble for financial success in the great city, and this idea that every boy can be President of the United States, have played havoc with the young people of this generation. It is better to be little in a big way than big in a little way, and the small town offers escape from the loneliness and unhappiness of the great city; it conserves and develops the best traits of personality.

This timely appreciation of the unique advantages of the small town as a place to find congenial, interesting employment framed in a warm, friendly atmosphere of neighborliness—with the newspaper office in the foreground of the picture—is a reminder that the rural places have no reason to be ashamed of themselves. They may be one-street villages, the majority of the houses may be modest, unassuming and in need of paint, but their arching trees generally shelter little kingdoms of happiness and contentment. Their children know the birds and animals and flowers, and are in intimate contact with all the enlivening little dramas of home and school, while men and women respond to the magic of first names and common tasks.

The small town may not lead the way to fame and fortune, but it nurtures loyalty and friendship, and it bestows a full recognition upon those humbler talents which win some of the major satisfactions of living.

Will Labor Hold the Trade Unions?

THE extremely interesting possibility has just been suggested that one of the chief differences between the American and the British trade union movements—their difference of method in exerting political influence—may some time be removed.

In the United States it has been the practice of the trade unions to support different political parties from time to time, according to the attractiveness of their respective programs, but in Britain during the present century the trade union organizations have attached themselves exclusively to the Labor Party. Certain members of the Trade Union Congress have now raised the question whether the unions would not better advance their interests if they followed the American policy, and left themselves free to support whichever party made the best bid for their help.

At present this radical departure from their traditional policy is hardly practical politics; but there are considerations which suggest that this might not always be so. Once the rank and file of the trade unions become accustomed to the unfamiliar notion that support of the Labor Party is not necessarily an integral part of official trade union policy, there is no telling how soon that support might cease to be given, for many trade unionists back up the Labor Party from inertia, rather than conviction, while a certain proportion of them are actually members of the Conservative or Liberal Parties.

In trade union ranks there is grave dissatisfaction with the fiasco of the Trade Disputes Bill, while the Government has roused the active ire of the important Miners' Federation in the failure of the Coal Mines Act. These, perhaps, are only temporary differences; but there exists a fundamental distinction between the aim of the trade union movement and that of the Labor Party which may ultimately cause a dissolution of their present partnership.

The Labor Party is pledged to the amelioration of the lot of the working classes through the radical reorganization of society; but the trade unions are pledged to improving the conditions of the workers by whatever immediate means seem expedient. They may, of course, fulfill their aim through the Socialist policy of the Labor Party; but, equally possible, they may do so by means of an alliance with capitalism brought about through the agency of either of the other two parties.

The political effects of a breach between the Labor Party and the trade unions would be enormous and the blow to the Labor Party serious. For the unions represented at the last Trade Union Congress control well over 3,500,000 votes, and in 1928, the last year for which the statistics are available, contributed £118,512 to the political fund which supports Labor policy. It would also result in Labor's policy taking a sharp swing to the Left, for the trade unions have always been the realists of the Labor movement.

The Horse Passing? Neigh! Neigh!

ON JULY 31, 1900, Nelson Aubrey stood in front of his harness shop in the northern New York village of Constable and remarked to the gentlemen of leisure loafing beneath the shade of a venerable elm tree:

> You fellows may not be able to get work—if you want work—but I'll always have plenty to do because there will always be horses.

We remember the date because it was the day after the circus came to town with the handsomest horses we had ever seen.

Yet today the cobwebs are thick in the old harness shop over the village store. Horses are still used on the farm, but harnesses are mostly ordered from a mail order catalogue, and in diminishing numbers year by year. In fact, came the news the other day that an American harness company which had been manufacturing harnesses for ninety-six years had gone out of business. Both Missouri and Pennsylvania have reported the disbanding of antihorse-thief societies recently because they had nothing to do.

The horse may be "passing," but he has not yet *passed*, and there are yet more persons than one would think who still know the difference between a checkrein and a side strap. The most unexpected evidence that the horse is still extant in the United States comes, not from the country, but from the city—and, of all cities, from New York! A "horse census," just completed by the municipal Department of Health in a check-up of the sanitation of stables, disclosed that there are 22,156 horses in the city. And as to the village blacksmith, "still a mighty man is he," for the census takers found 406 "smithies" in operation in New York.

While the majority of the New York City horses are in commercial service, saddle horses number 1729, and these are showing an annual increase because of the rapidly increasing popularity of riding. In the last two years there has been a gain of almost 25 per cent in this type of horse in New York. But coach and carriage horses are so rare that they are not enumerated separately. Most of them are used by old-time "cabbies" who still operate a few phaëtons in the Central Park and Washington Square districts.

The majority of the commercial horses are used by express and milk companies, which have found them more economical and more suitable than motorized vehicles for short hauls. The Health Department believes that the present horse "population" of New York will probably remain almost permanent for many years to come. True, in most American cities, motors now stand prosaically in Main Street where horses harnessed to shining buggies used to fight flies while the family shopped in the general store. Perhaps in the next generation airships will usurp the flivvers' place. But even then horses will not be forgotten.

Paving the Way to Jobs

THREE times in about a year the United States Government has "stepped on the gas" to speed highway construction and relieve unemployment. It has thrown $255,000,000 into the road job fund. In April, 1930, $50,000,000 was made available for federal aid highways in addition to the $75,000,000 previously appropriated for the fiscal year of 1930-1931. Last September the $125,000,000 appropriation for 1931-1932 was apportioned among the states four months in advance of the usual date, January 1, and in December $80,000,000 was advanced to the states to be expended before Sept. 1, 1931, but debited against the sum which would ordinarily be provided for federal aid beginning with the fiscal year of 1932-1933.

The big question with the layman has been how much actual good has been accomplished by these commendable efforts—how many jobs have really been made available. Complete figures are still unobtainable, but enough is now known to show that a very definite cushioning of unemployment distress has been provided. Some measure of the effect is mirrored in figures which show that 10,388 miles of federal aid highways were under construction on April 1 this year, as against 8186 miles a year ago. Almost equally important, 5769 miles had been approved for construction, as against 2799 miles on April 1, 1930. There had been a 45 per cent increase in mileage under construction and approved for construction.

Highways approved for construction provide few jobs directly, but approval means that contractors can order materials and machinery, for the production of which much labor is required. Indeed, this indirect encouragement of employment is the largest benefit accruing from road work. The actual labor on modern highways takes only about one-fifth of the money expended. The rest goes largely for machinery and materials.

Since the $255,000,000 provided by the National Government this year calls for almost an equal amount from the states, it is clear that approximately one-half billion dollars' worth of jobs has been furnished.

It would be hard to find a more commendable form of job making, for better roads are a sound investment and themselves productive of wealth. The country may well congratulate itself on the good so far accomplished by this form of unemployment relief and at the same time explore the further possibilities for combining job making with needed improvement in the nation's transportation facilities.

"Smash and Settle"

THE habit of dedicating a certain part of every spring to paint and paper, broom and mop, is not limited to any class or nation, or even to human beings, if we take Kenneth Grahame's word for it that "the Mole was busy spring cleaning his little home." The apartment is cleaned, the mansion is cleaned; the city is cleaned, the country is cleaned; north, east, south, and west are cleaned alike; but it is doubtful if among all those who wield the mop, a more implacable foe to the winter's dirt is to be found than the New England housewife.

Her position in the vanguard of the army of spring cleaners is generally recognized. Never would she, like the Mole, throw down a brush full of whitewash, and say, "O bother," and "O blow," and abandon the task in hand for the joys of a spring day along the river bank. Nor would she be even tempted to do so. Her interest is concentrated on the joint tasks of "smashing and settling"; and until these are accomplished, the weather is noticeable only as it serves or thwarts her purpose.

"A fine day for getting things out," she says, and "smashing" begins. Drawers and chests are emptied, and their contents hung on the line; mattresses and pillows are draped over the porch railing; upholstered furniture goes out for a sunning on the lawn, and a thorough beating later; desks and bookcases huddle together in the middle of the floor under an improvised waterproof of newspaper and rags—and "smashing" is complete.

Then the scrubbing and beating begin. Windows are polished to a jewel-like radiance, inside and out; pictures are taken down and their backs dusted; even the locks of doors are searched by prying hairpins for lurking dirt. The remnant of the winter's fuel is removed from the "coal-pen" and the floor scrubbed. Cracks between the bricks in the front walk are not allowed to harbor refugee dirt in peace. The beating of rugs and quilts and cushions and mattresses plays a steady accompaniment to the music of the first song sparrows. No place is too small, nothing too insignificant or too recently cleaned, to be overlooked or slighted. And when the last bit of dirt has been ejected from the last crack in the walk, one may begin to "settle" with a conscience as clear as one's windows.

Virtually the whole world cleans house; but only New England "smashes and settles."

Editorial Notes

The record flight made by Ruth Nichols has been broken unofficially by Frankie Renner, who soared to 33,000 feet against Ruth Nichols's 28,743 feet. Since the men's record for commercial planes is only 30,457 feet, it begins to look as though men would themselves have to "step on it" to keep their laurels.

Perhaps that Harvard professor who has won a medal for his studies on the comparative psychology of the ant can explain why an ant evidently thinks that any picnic sandwich is prepared for its especial benefit.

Minority groups of voters, which a New York official recently urged to form more "good lobbies" in the capitals, probably could begin work more effectively at the polls.

Cameras, Soap and Unemployment

MARY and John begin to take pictures of their new baby around the end of June, while the boys down at the swimming hole do not really start snapping each other's fancy dives till the middle of July.

In August, several million summer boarders are simultaneously calling, "Look pleasant, please!" and focusing a lens with the good intention of storing up vacation memories for the winter. The world goes in for photography with mounting enthusiasm from spring to summer, but thereafter puts the Brownie or Hawkeye or Graflex back into its leather case, where it hangs in the upstairs closet behind Aunt Emma's muslin dress till it is resurrected again with the springtime urge next year.

These snapshots of national institutions have another side, which is rarely considered. The executive of a big camera factory notes the seasonal decline of sales in September. What does he do? Well, until recently, he "fired" workers. The return to work of summer vacationists meant loss of work for factory workers. It was a sad story that many a poor employee trudged home from the plant on a fall evening to tell his wife. And this was the picture on the other side of the bright summer photograph—a picture that no camera ever took.

* * *

Today that picture has been altered by the chemistry of good sense, the acid of better business and the fixing solution of common humanity. It is part of the story being told at the meeting of the International Chamber of Commerce, part of the bigger story of what American industry is doing as a whole to put its own industrial house in order. It is a paragraph or two taken from a study on "Employment Regularization" prepared by a group of impressively important commercial leaders, who have reached the conclusion, and who will tell world business the fact that private initiative can do much to stabilize industry and reduce unemployment.

To get on with this particular story, the big Eastman Kodak Company has simply sat down with a stub pencil in its hand, and charted out on ruled paper the expected sales demand by months for its products. Demand is small in the winter, so the company makes cameras and photographic supplies—and stores them! Demand is brisk in summer, so the company sells its surplus. Demand fluctuates, but production has been put on an even keel. By 1929 the company had so regularized its production schedule that there was a variation of less than 1 per cent in the number of employees on the pay roll from the average number for the entire year!

What is true for this industry is cited, with specific references in the new study, for dozens of others. More than 200 American concerns are now using permanent employment regularization plans. They have demonstrated unmistakably, the report says, "that the management of every type of business enterprise can exert some measure of control over the economic forces which produce intermittent unemployment."

* * *

Let us take, for example, the tale of soap. Soap! Hardly a subject to wax romantic over, one would suppose—and yet, in the unfolding of a revolution in the relations of the Procter & Gamble Company with its thousands of workers, it makes an inspiring story.

Incidentally, the report lumps Packard automobiles with bars of Ivory soap—they are both produced on a regularized basis! The big soap plant up to 1920 found that demand by jobbers for its product fluctuated wildly because of the latter's speculation. In 1919 there was a fluctuation of 65 per cent between highest and lowest number of workers hired at the company's biggest plant. The company decided to harness its production, not to volume of orders received, but to average year-round demand, and to sell direct to retailers.

Today production of soap in one month hardly varies from the next. Result: costs are reduced, industry is stabilized, worker morale is heightened, and the laborer feels slight apprehension at the former time of seasonal discharges, so that he presents a bright and (we trust) shining countenance to his wife on return from work!

Hills Brothers in New York pack dates. Dates come from Mesopotamia and the crop matures in September. Up to 1921 the company hired 200 employees from January to August; 1400 from September to December. This company, like the others, decided to regularize employment. Since no law could be passed regularizing Mesopotamian date-ripening, the company built refrigerating plants and kept the unprocessed dates fresh inside them until they could be cleaned by the steady force of workers who found regular labor through the year.

* * *

The foregoing are sample cases, picked at random from many more cited in the report. In many respects this document recalls the big two-volume report presented two years ago by the Hoover Commission on "Recent Economic Changes." The significant thing, however, in the later study is that it has been prepared *by business itself*. Unemployment in the last year has forced on Big Business more clearly than ever before, a realization that if it does not put its own house in order then someone else will do the job for it! The present discussion is one of the results of that increasing realization.

There are other means by which employment can be stabilized. Business simplification and standardization aids this result—for example, the 55,000 types of electric lamps of 1900 have now been reduced, through coöperative agreement of lamp-producing companies, to 342 types with a uniform socket. Seasonal markets have been extended, too. Then there are a host of personnel policies that have been instituted here and there over the nation. Many of these are unemployment compensation plans, which do, though in a small way and privately, what England and Germany are doing in state employment insurance. It may be a surprise to many that there are already 180,000 American wage earners entitled to protection against unemployment under benefit plans of corporations, trade unions and joint company-trade union agreements.

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Many of these developments have come in 1930 and 1931. In 1930, for example, the great General Electric Company adopted a voluntary unemployment compensation plan on a contributory basis. The company puts into a fund an amount equal to that contributed by participating employees. Workers contribute 1 per cent of weekly earnings to become eligible. From this fund sums are distributed to workers who are temporarily laid off, under a careful system administered by a group composed of officials and the workers themselves.

Another rather extraordinary system was developed coöperatively by five companies located at Fond du Lac, Wis., in 1930. Under this plan one company agrees to do what it can to hire workers laid off by a participating company, thereby establishing a sort of employment pool. In February, 1931, in Rochester, N. Y., fourteen companies announced simultaneously the adoption of a uniform employment benefit system. This plan is not, however, coöperative.

Such are some of the recent developments in the field of stabilization. European delegates to the International Chamber of Commerce meeting will find in America only the beginning of the elaborate structure of workingman protection, which employment laws have set up abroad. On the other hand, the present study shows a growing interest in the matter by American Big Business itself.

"It is only within the past year," says the report in conclusion, "that in the United States the conception of unemployment as a primary responsibility of business men has received general acceptance."

R. L. S.

Notes From Madrid

MADRID

"Thank-You" Habit Spreads

THE "thank-you" habit is spreading in Madrid. Although tram conductors have not yet copied their London colleagues, newspaper vendors have adopted the custom of thanking patrons for their pennies, and they find that it pays. One old hand lifts his hat for every purchase, much to the embarrassment of those customers who happen to be in a hurry and dare not hasten past the grateful salute without the usual acknowledgment. It is not many years since a "thank you" even from a shopkeeper or his salesman would have seemed unnatural and hardly in keeping with Castilian dignity. Today it no longer lowers, as it did, the standard of the seller toward the buyer.

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"Elephant-Skin" Coats Popular

After an extremely dry winter season, the Spanish capital is now being blessed with its quota of rain. "Elephant-skin" trench coats are all the rage for men and women. The origin of this fashion is as quaint as many other whims in wear. Trench coats, the more soiled and crumpled the better, have since the war been the winter covering, rain or fine, for everyone. An enterprising clothier hit on the idea of introducing a permanent crumple. A Manchester firm supplied a sample of a cloth so plausible an imitation of a pachyderm's that it was named "elephant skin," and as such has had a run which a plainer description would have failed to achieve for it.

* * *

Coöperative Bakery Planned

The Railwaymen's Union proposal to build a new bakery capable of turning out 30,000 pounds of bread daily marks a step forward in the Spanish coöperative movement. Hitherto Labor in Spain has not been anything like so partial to schemes run on a coöperative basis for supplying the workers with food and other necessaries as is the case elsewhere, especially in northern Europe.

* * *

Barcelona Has Exclusive Club

In curious contrast to the extremely illiterate state of some districts, not excluding even Catalonia's upcountry villages, Barcelona offers fine examples of real enthusiasm for the world of books. A private and exclusive club, known as Els XII (The XII) is one such example, probably without parallel anywhere. Membership is limited to a dozen wealthy and cultured people whose hobby is the collection of old and rare books. One of these members is Countess de Villadarga, who specializes in books and engravings on fashions of various periods and has compiled a vast and interesting collection claimed to be the finest of its kind in the world. Señor Carles Toira can boast of the most complete collection of old works on Catalonia, which embraces an outstanding example in a parchment manuscript of the fourteenth century dealing with "The Ceremonial of the Kings of Aragon," considered priceless. One of the members of Els XII keeps his collection carefully stored in the vaults of a local bank. Once every month eleven of these book collectors meet in the house of the twelfth to discuss their favorite subject and see the latest acquisition.

* * *

Girl Scout Groups Formed

Madrid may soon take a leaf out of a provincial book by following the lead of Saragossa in the Girl Scout movement. After the jamboree held in Birmingham, Eng., a course of Scout studies was opened in this northern city as a tentative move. A dozen young women joined and soon qualified as instructresses. Today a group of thirty girls is showing the rest of Spain the way to camp out, to climb the "cordillera," and to run their own kitchens and canteens. The pioneers of the movement are receiving letters of congratulation from all over Spain and requests for advice how to set about the formation of further groups.

* * *

What Is "College of Agents"?

A useful institution exists in Spain in the "College of Agents." Its conception was due to Gen. Primo de Rivera, who wished to make a clear distinction between the free-lance and the duly qualified in every walk of life. It was found that the great majority of commission agents in this country were irresponsible people, frequently with a connection of mushroom growth and seldom given to paying taxes, so the Dictator established a rule that nobody could sell for the purpose of making a profit on a commission basis without being registered. In every city and town a College of agents was then formed and those who did not join it were invited to do so or pay a fine of $200. An entrance fee and a monthly subscription are payable and members can have recourse to these chambers in various ways.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

The Oldest Surname in the World

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It may be of interest to readers of "Where Our Names Came From," by F. L. S. Jr., in the Monitor of March 16, to quote from Robert L. Ripley's book, "Believe It or Not." On page 74 he says:

> The oldest surname in the world is Kats (the initials of the two words, Kohen Tsedek). Every Kats is a priest, descending in an unbroken line from Aaron, the brother of Moses, 1300 B. C.

East Orange, N. J. E. K.